

**SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT**

**OF THE**

**FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL**

**CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLORIDA**



For the Period Beginning  
July 1, 1934  
and ending  
June 30, 1936

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## CONTROLLING BODY

### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS

Tallahassee, Florida

David Sholtz, Chairman.....	Governor
R. A. Gray.....	Secretary of State
J. M. Lee.....	Comptroller
Cary D. Landis.....	Attorney-General
Nathan Mayo.....	Commissioner of Agriculture
W. V. Knott.....	Treasurer
W. S. Cawthon.....	Superintendent of Public Instruction
J. P. Newell.....	Secretary to the Board

## OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL

Preston Ayers.....Superintendent

### SUPERVISORS OF DEPARTMENTS

P. L. Laing.....Assistant Superintendent, and Supervisor  
of Ward Supplies and Equipment

Fred M. Condo.....Executive Secretary

John L. Davis.....Chief Engineer

H. W. Ross.....Construction Department

H. H. Fuselman.....Electrical Department

W. C. Vason.....Farm Department

J. C. Gissendaner.....Chief Steward

W. O. Bell.....Commissary Department

Dan W. D'Alemberte.....Supply Clerk

W. F. Russ.....White Male Department

Willie Kirkland.....White Female Department

H. M. Dean.....Colored Male Department

Pearl Trammell.....Colored Female Department

G. B. Kirkland.....Laundry Department

Norman James.....Extermination Department

Jules Terhell.....Horticultural Department

J. T. Jenner.....Chaplain, and Nurses' Home

C. G. Morgan.....Sanitary and Guard Department

Frank Palsgraaf.....Main Office

W. L. Trenchard.....Accounting Department

Martha Palmer.....Post Office



# MEDICAL STAFF

J. H. Pound, M. D.	Chief Physician and Surgeon
J. C. Robertson, M. D.	First Assistant Physician
J. M. Beggs, M. D.	Assistant Physician
F. E. Daves, M. D.	Assistant Physician
O. W. Jenkins, M. D.	Assistant Physician
H. S. Howell, M. D.	Assistant Physician
W. D. Rogers, M. D.	Assistant Physician
R. M. Clements, M. D.	Assistant Physician
C. M. Knight, M. D.	Assistant Physician
A. L. Huskey, M. D.	Assistant Physician
A. J. Logie, M. D.	Assistant Physician
W. R. Wandeck, M. D.	Assistant Physician
S. S. Kitchen, M. D.	Special Assistant Physician
A. F. Douglas, D. D. S.	Chief Dentist
R. P. Stubbins, D. D. S.	Assistant Dentist
G. E. Meade, D. D. S.	Assistant Dentist
W. S. Ballou	Pharmacist
R. E. Morgan	Laboratory Technician
Elmer Schulze	Assistant Laboratory Technician
Miss Amorette Grimes	X-ray Technician

# Visiting Staff

J. C. Davis, M. D., Qunicy	Urologist
Mark F. Boyd, M. D., Tallahassee, Malaria Research Work Under Auspices Rockefeller Foundation	
Hamliton H. Cooke, M. D., Miami	Neurologist
H. B. McEuen, M. D., Jacksonville	Rbentgenologist

**SUPERINTENDENTS**  
**Of The**  
**FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL**

D. H. Allison, M. D.....	1878 to 1879
S. T. Overstreet, M. D.....	1879 to 1881
J. H. Randolph, M. D.....	1881 to 1885
W. D. Mozeley.....	1885 to 1889
J. N. Smith, M. D.....	1880 to 1893
J. W. Trammell.....	1893 to 1901
V. H. Gwynn, M. D.....	1901 to 1905
B. F. Whitner.....	1905 to 1913
Worth W. Trammell.....	1913 to 1917
H. Mason Smith, M. D.....	1917 to 1918
W. M. Bevis, M. D.....	1918 to 1919
H. Mason Smith, M. D.....	1919 to 1921
W. V. Knott.....	1921 to 1927
J. Q. Folmar, M. D.....	1927 to 1931
J. H. Pound, M. D.....	1931 to 1932
W. C. Thomas.....	1932 to 1934
Preston Ayers.....	1934 to date

**CHIEF PHYSICIANS**  
**Of The**  
**FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL**

W. B. Foreman, M. D.....	to 1892
Louis DeM. Blocker, M. D.....	1892 to 1902
J. H. Colson, M. D.....	1901 to 1902
R. F. Goddard, M. D.....	1902 to 1903
E. Christie, M. D.....	1903 to 1905
R. L. Goodbread, M. D.....	1905 to 1909
J. H. Randolph, M. D.....	1909 to 1910
Ralph N. Greene, M. D.....	1910 to 1916
A. E. Conter, M. D.....	1916 to 1918
.....	
J. Q. Folmar, M. D.....	1920 to 1927
.....	
J. H. Pound, M. D.....	1932 to date

## IN MEMORIAM

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W. C. THOMAS

1872 - 1936

W. C. Thomas was born October 1, 1872, in Valdosta, Georgia, the son of W. L. Thomas and Elizabeth Jones Thomas. The early part of his life was spent in Valdosta, where he was associated with his father and his brother in the hardware business. Later he moved to Tampa, Florida, and for thirty years operated a successful hardware business in that city.

Mr. Thomas was appointed to the office of State Purchasing Agent during the administration of Governor Doyle E. Carlton. On December 1, 1932, he was named as Superintendent of the Florida State Hospital by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. This office was held actively until he suffered a stroke of paralysis on March 1, 1934. From that date until the day of his death, February 26, 1936, he received treatment in the General Infirmary of the State Hospital.

W. C. Thomas is survived by his widow, Mrs. W. D. Thomas, now living in Jacksonville; three sons: E. I. Thomas, Henry W. Thomas, and Laurence W. Thomas; and one daughter, Mrs. Olin Stamps.

## HISTORY OF THE FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

In 1876 The Florida State Hospital was created by the Legislature for the maintenance, care and treatment of the indigent insane of the State, with provision, however, for the care of the insane, other than indigent, at a rate of pay prescribed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions at \$100.00 per quarter.

The site of the State Hospital at Chattahoochee, near the point where the Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers merge to form the Apalachicola, was first used as a garrison for federal soldiers during the Seminole wars. Five of the main buildings now in use by the institution were built by the government at that time. The central white male building, the infirmary, the industrial shop, the administration building, and the drinkstand and occupational therapy building are all over a hundred years old, and in a fair state of preservation.

The superintendent's residence at the hospital, a part of the rambling administration building, is reputedly the house in which Andrew Jackson lived while stationed in Florida as commanding officer during the Seminole wars. On the white male building still stands the tower of the fort, the highest point in that part of the country, used during hostilities as an observation post. The old magazine is now a part of the industrial shop, its heavy walls as sturdy as when besieged by the Florida Seminoles. An old tunnel is believed to have been used between the tower and the magazine, a distance of approximately 500 yards.

In 1886 the arsenal and all of the land, consisting of about 1,800 acres at the time, were ceded by the federal government to the State of Florida. During the ten years that followed the property was occupied by a state penitentiary. Since 1876 it has been used as a state hospital for the mentally ill, first bearing the name, "Florida State Hospital for the Indigent Insane," which was later changed to the present title, Florida State Hospital.

Very little is known of the institution's early history, as there was no report of its activities printed prior to 1901, and very few records in existence. But it may be assumed that like other mental hospitals in the nineteenth century, the Florida institution offered very little in the way of scientific treatment of mental disease.

Not until the nineteen-twenties did mental hospitals, particularly in the South, come to be regarded as agencies for the rehabilitation rather than merely the retention of mental cases. During that period, however, the population of the State began to show a marked upward trend, with which facilities at the hospital did not keep pace. Since that time the increase in facilities has never been brought abreast with the growth of patient population. In 1935, the congestion of the wards became so critical that the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions halted the acceptance of all new patients except violent cases, and admitted those only upon approval of that body.

Four new buildings, now under construction with the aid of the Public Works Administration, are expected to alleviate overcrowded conditions in the two female departments and furnish additional hospital space, as soon as appropriation is made for equipment. These buildings will not, however, provide room for new admissions, nor relieve the congestion existing in the two male departments of the institution.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

*To the Board of  
Commissioners of State Institutions  
Tallahassee, Florida*

GENTLEMEN :

The following report is hereby respectfully submitted by the Superintendent of the Florida State Hospital for the period beginning July 1, 1934, and ending June 30, 1936:

At the beginning of the biennium, Dr. J. H. Pound was acting superintendent, Mr. W. L. Thomas having been unable to carry on his duties as superintendent since the stroke of paralysis which made him an invalid in March, 1934.

On August 1, 1934, the writer was appointed as Superintendent, Dr. Pound retaining the office of Chief Physician and Surgeon.

Reference to this report, which has been written in as comprehensive and detailed a form as was practicable, will reveal almost any fact desired as to the operation of the Hospital plant and the general activities during the period in question.

Attention is invited to establishment of six new departments at the institution, each of which is filling a vital need and carrying through projects for the rehabilitation and welfare of our patients. These new divisions are as follows: Horticultural Department, Peace and Sanitary Department, Occupational Therapy Department, Extermination Department, Recreation Department, and Social Service Department, the latter having been inaugurated and financed by the State Board of Social Welfare in co-operation with the Medical Department. Very few additions to the personnel have been necessitated by the establishment of these departments, as will be shown in the report.

Completion of the four new buildings now under construction with the assistance of the Public Works Administration, will alleviate to a considerable extent the critically congested conditions of our ward buildings. They will not, however, afford additional space for our white male and colored male patients, who must remain in the present overcrowded structures until new ones are erected. Occupancy of the new General Hospital, Tuberculosis Hospital, White Female Addition Building, and Colored Female Addition Building, must be delayed until such time as appropriation is made for equipping these buildings.



The Institution is not only underhoused, but understaffed to such an extent that attendants and patients are often placed in dangerous situations. The necessity for increasing the personnel of the White Female Department made it unavoidable that the beginning salary in this department be reduced from \$21.00 monthly to \$18.50, while at the same time we attempt to require high school graduation of all applicants. Attention is invited to the fact that the employees of this Institution continue to receive the lowest average compensation in any state department.

#### ADMINISTRATION

During the biennial period under survey in this report, a program of administrative reorganization and centralization has been put into effect at the Florida State Hospital, bringing about a progressive increase in efficiency of operation. The vastness which the Institution presents as a business proposition offers a challenge, not only for daily efficiency in management, but for long-time planning, in order that the problems of an expanding and increasingly complex organization may be solved with foresight and economy. Many plans now impossible of execution, have, of course, been laid aside after formulation, so that effort might be concentrated toward more immediate ends. But it is felt that a proper perspective as to the future development of the Institution is vitally necessary in dealing with the more urgent task of treating and caring for more than 4,000 mentally ill patients, under the presently underhoused and understaffed conditions.

The duties of the superintendent center around the task of deriving the maximum value possible from the limited appropriation at the command of the Institution. In short, every waste or leakage in effort, labor, equipment or supplies that it is possible to eliminate through executive supervision can virtually be credited to improved care and treatment of the patients for whose treatment and welfare the Institution exists.

Toward this end, the superintendent's office can now be said to function in fact rather than in name, as has been the situation at various times in the past. Prior to August, 1934, for instance, the purchase of equipment and supplies, their transfer from one department to another, orders for construction and repair, and

various services accorded employees, were all carried on at the discretion of the several department heads, without authorization from a central office. The result was a general state of confusion, overlapping of responsibility, frequent duplication of effort, constant waste, and abuse of privilege. Under the system now in effect, purchase requisitions and work orders are granted only in the superintendent's office, and upon approval of requests properly submitted in triplicate by the department supervisor concerned.

Executive supervision is maintained over the work of all departments. Frequent rigid inspections are conducted personally by the superintendent, who not only orders deficiencies corrected, but confers with the supervisors in working out solutions to whatever problems are revealed. Instructions from the superintendent's office are in written form, and, in so far as is practicable, instructions from department supervisors to their employees are also in writing. Numbered general memorandums, containing information and instructions of a general and permanent nature, are issued periodically by the superintendent to all of the department supervisors, who acknowledge receipt of same and are thereafter held responsible for compliance with such instructions. Prompt attention to interdepartmental correspondence is required, a practice of twenty-four hour reply or acknowledgment having been adopted.

With the objective of creating a closer understanding and co-operation between the various departments, a weekly conference of department supervisors was initiated by the reporting superintendent at the time he assumed his duties. These meetings, which are attended by some 25 department heads, are presided over by the superintendent, and minutes maintained in permanent form. Problems which concern the institution as a whole are discussed, difficulties between the various departments ironed out, and ideas on methods of efficiency exchanged. The weekly conferences have now become an indispensable part of the institutional routine, and as a result a more genuine loyalty to the Institution is noticed among the entire personnel than ever before.

Some forty-five detailed and tabulated reports, the majority of which have been put into effect during the past biennium, are submitted at regular intervals to the superintendent's office. Ap-

proximately half of these are daily reports; the remaining are submitted weekly, monthly or every ten days. The information thus obtained facilitates the task of inspection, especially in cases where one department checks upon the work of another department. For instance, ward supervisors are required to inspect the dining rooms while their patients are at meals, seeing that the food as supplied from the general kitchen is palatable and complete. The supervisors' reports are then checked against the daily menu report as submitted by the chief steward.

In a number of cases, substantial savings have been effected through the use of a report. For example, large numbers of knives, forks, spoons and cups formerly were found missing in the general kitchen following the serving of approximately 14,000 meals daily to patients and employees. This necessitated a quarterly purchase of some 600 dozen each of these items. The greater part of the shortage, of course, was due to patients removing the silverware as they left the dining room. Beginning in December, 1935, a careful check has since been made by the department supervisors at each meal and report made to the superintendent's office, revealing any discrepancy. Since this report was placed in operation, it has been found unnecessary to purchase any of these items, this period covering the last six months of the closing biennium. This measure can be expected to effect a saving which will reach a sizeable figure within a year, since purchases will be necessitated only by deterioration and damage and not by actual loss.

A careful check is now made on the use of stamps on patients' outgoing mail. Letters are sent from the various departments to the post office for stamping and mailing, accompanied by a report, a copy of which is sent to the superintendent's office. Any waste or misuse of stamps is thus eliminated.

All moneys sent to patients by relatives or friends for the purchase of luxuries or incidentals are received in the superintendent's office and transmitted to the cashier's office with a fully identifying report, to be receipted and returned before deposit is made in the patient's personal account. This method seems to have been successful in insuring that miscarriage or misappropriation of such moneys does not occur.

All escapes, accidents, or injuries to patients, no matter how trivial, are reported to the superintendent's office daily with de-

tails as to attending circumstances, supported by the testimony of witnesses. This is done as a protection to the patients, so that immediate investigation may be made, if the circumstances appear to be incriminating. An attendant whose negligence is found to be responsible for an escape is held financially liable for any expense involved in the capture and return, and any employee found guilty of mistreating a patient is automatically discharged.

All investigations are conducted through or by order of the superintendent's office, these ranging in importance from the extensive investigations made in the cases of non-resident patients, to the not so elaborate but just as thorough inquiries made into minor irregularities in institutional operation.

During the past biennium all cases of suspected non-resident patients have been subjected to rigid investigation and a strong effort made to transfer those not entitled to the care and treatment of this State and Institution to their proper jurisdiction, thus relieving to some extent the gravely overcrowded conditions of the wards, and saving the State many thousands of dollars expended for maintenance. The estimated cost of caring for a mental patient in the Florida State Hospital is \$400.00 per year.

Prior to the fall of 1934 very strained relations existed between this Institution and the authorities of other states, which in itself would have prevented Florida from effecting transfers in many cases where the patients were clearly not the responsibility of this State.

Strenuous efforts have been made to establish cordial reciprocal relationships with the authorities of other states in matters of transfer, and for the most part have been successful. The absence of such cooperation, together with a lack of system in procedure, was responsible for the fact that so few patients were transferred during the preceding biennium. A number of persons who had been in the Institution from four to eight years have been accepted by other states during the past two years, after thorough investigations into their cases had been made.

The closing biennium has seen the transfer of twenty-seven patients to mental institutions in other states, a figure which compares favorably with the three transfers effected during the preceding two-year period. The number taken to veterans' hospital has remained relatively constant, the figure being 22 for the period 1932-1934 and 23 for the period 1934-1936.



In the majority of states matters of transfer are handled through a deportation agent in the department of welfare, but in Florida, where the Board of Social Welfare and the Institutions are separate departments, such investigations seem to be more successfully negotiated through the superintendent's office of the Institution itself. Since an agreement made February 7th, 1936, between the superintendent of the Florida State Hospital and the Florida State Board of Social Welfare, the District Boards of Social Welfare have assisted greatly in conducting investigations to determine the legal residence of patients, so that definite information could be presented to the authorities of other states. Also, when request is made by another state for a transfer to this state and institution, careful investigation is made to verify the contention of that state that the patient is a legal resident of Florida, and the assistance of the various social welfare offices has been invaluable in this regard.

The procedure now customary between the various states is for the authorities of the state in which the patient was committed, after determining to their own satisfaction that the patient's legal settlement is in another state, to request permission to make the transfer, after which the authorities of the other state conduct their own investigation in order to verify the claims made. Acceptance or rejection of the patient is then made upon the basis of that investigation. In Florida authority to accept a patient or to deliver one at the expense of the state, is always approved by the institution's governing body, the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions.

Investigations are also conducted in the cases of committed patients for whom authority for admission has been granted, but who have not been delivered to the institution within a reasonable length of time. Thirty days after authority for admission has been received from the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, the superintendent communicates with the county authorities, asking for investigation into the cause of the delay. If it is found that the patient is not to be delivered, the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions is then requested to rescind the authority, and the files are cleared. Formerly, such authorities remained on the records indefinitely, even long after many of the patients concerned had died, thus creating much confusion, and affording no knowledge as to what the expected ward popu-

lation might be at any time, which information of course is necessary under the present congested conditions.

During the past year the routine of the superintendent's office has been reorganized on a far more efficiently operating basis. All mail addressed to the institution proper is opened in the superintendent's office, and with the date of its receipt stamped thereon, is then distributed to the various departments concerned. In this manner, an average of approximately 450 pieces of mail are received and distributed to the various departments weekly, exclusive of that directed to the superintendent's office.

When at all possible, reply or acknowledgment is made to all correspondence within 24 hours of its receipt. When more than one communication is directed to the same address, care is taken to put them all in one envelope, resulting in a saving of postage which over a period of time amounts to a sizeable sum. The expense of envelopes used in interdepartmental correspondence has been cut down considerably by placing into use a durable manilla envelope, upon the face of which is printed the names of the various departmental offices, which may be checked, erased and rechecked. The size of envelopes used has also been standardized, whereas formerly several sizes had been used in correspondence.

The task of administration has been facilitated by having all possible information concerning the institution and its activities on hand in the superintendent's office at all times. A Dewey Numerical and Digit filing system with alphabetical cross-index was installed the latter part of 1935, removing much of the confusion formerly encountered in referring to records, reports and correspondence files. A mosaic aerial map representing the Institution's 8,030 acres on a scale of 400 feet to the inch, completed in 1936, has made it possible to plan graphically the Institution's growth, preventing errors in judgment as the expansion proceeds.

It is the aim of the superintendent to utilize in every way possible the abilities of his personnel, and if the loyalty, cooperation and assistance of more than 800 employees had not been present, the strides of advancement made during the closing biennial period could not have been attainable.

## WHITE FEMALE DEPARTMENT

Remarkable progress has been made in the White Female Department during the closing biennial period in modernizing the care and treatment given the patients, and in creating a more attractive and comfortable environment. The latter has been attained partly through improvement in the appearance of the wards, but is also the result of an increased efficiency in administration and operation. This increased efficiency has been brought about not only within the White Female Department itself, but in its relation to the other departments of the Institution.

Probably the outstanding addition during this period was the completion and opening of the Isolation Ward, with a capacity of 40 beds, and completely equipped with sterilizer for dishes, linen and bed pans, electric refrigerator, hot plate, electric iron, electric floor polisher, modern linen cabinets, medicine cabinets, comfortable chairs, linoleum rug for living room floor, and bright, attractive draperies for the windows. The addition of this ward afforded, not only facilities for the isolation of amoebic dysentery, and livable quarters for these physically ill women, but it relieved the congested condition of the general wards to the extent of 40 beds.

Painting of all wards inside and out has improved the appearance of the department to a remarkable extent, and more effective illumination has resulted in a brighter atmosphere and better light for work and reading on the part of patients and employees. Twenty-one commercial lighting fixtures have been installed in reading rooms for patients in Wards "A," "B," "D," "E," and "F," also in the Reception Room for patients and in the offices of the Supervisor. Seven light fixtures were installed in the mending department of the general linen room, making it possible to turn out much better work. Seven hundred garments are mended in this department each week by five patients, supervised by one attendant who has other duties.

One of the major innovations made in the White Female Department during the past year is the installation and operation of a beauty parlor for patients. Entirely supplied with modern equipment and attractively decorated, the beauty parlor is probably the brightest spot in the entire department. The present equipment includes portable barber chairs, one pair of electric



clippers, six barber combs, one steamer for scalp treatment, two hair driers, twelve tilted finger waving combs, manicure tables, dressing tables with mirrors, and cabinets for supplies. It is hoped at a later date to add a permanent waving machine. The work done in the beauty parlor consists of hair cuts, facials, scalp treatments, wave setting and manicures. Each patient who can possibly take care of her own cosmetics is given individual boxes of powder, rouge and a powder puff. The parlor is operated by a certified beautician, assisted by six patients who receive daily instruction in beauty work. The beauty parlor has proved itself invaluable, creating in the patients a pride in their personal appearance and increasing their morale, which is its primary purpose; but also, secondarily, as a part of the occupational therapy program.

The purchase of new equipment has added both to comfort and efficiency. Two wheel chairs have been added for the old and helpless patients on Ward "O." Twelve new rugs have been placed in the patients' reading rooms. Three new Singer sewing machines are now in use in the mending rooms. The purchase of a set of platform scales has made it possible to weigh each patient in the department once a month, a complete record being kept of these weights. Sixteen electric irons and ironing boards have been installed and are in use by the patients and attendants to iron the patients' dresses on the convalescent wards, an average of from 1,200 to 1,400 being ironed each week. The General Laundry is so overcrowded that it is impossible to iron the patients' dresses in that department, and until the installation of these irons, it was necessary that the ladies wear rough-dried dresses. They now take pride in helping to iron their dresses, and it is natural that an increased self-respect should be apparent when they know that their clothing has a neat rather than a disheveled appearance.

One electric floor polisher for the White Female Department has eliminated the difficult task of polishing all floors with small hand polishers, and besides showing better results, it has made time available for the accomplishment of other necessary duties. The installation of ten bridge tables and 40 seats has made our bridge and bunco parties possible.

Improvement in appearance and installation of new and modern equipment are not solely responsible for the progress made in this department, however. Whatever improvement has been

made can be largely attributed to an increased efficiency in operation and administration. In the first place, the addition of four new attendants has relieved a condition, which, to say the least, had become acute. It is now possible to have at least one attendant with all patients on the different wards at practically all times. It is regrettable that it was necessary, in order to employ these new attendants, to lower the minimum salary paid beginning attendants from \$21.00 to \$18.50, bringing down the average salary in this department to only \$1.89 more than it was in 1934 before the general raise was made. When appropriation is made to increase salaries in the lower brackets, allowance should be made for an increase in number of employees proportionate to the increase in number of patients.

It is the aim gradually to raise the qualifications of attendants until a high school education is required, and a great deal of progress has been made in this direction during the past two years. In addition, the compulsory physical examination required of new employees has without question raised the type of girl employed in this department. Each attendant beginning work is required to undergo a ten-day period of training without pay before she is needed to fill the actual vacancy. This gives the Supervisor and charge attendant the opportunity to teach her, without crippling the service to the patient. It has been found that the improvement in the work, and conduct and treatment of the patients by these attendants has improved greatly, which leads us to believe that if there were a longer period of training in a school established for attendants here, the benefit would be far-reaching.

A strong effort has been made during the past few months to impress upon attendants the necessity of maintaining courtesy at all times, to patients, other employees and to visitors, resulting in a more pleasant and dignified atmosphere. The inauguration of weekly meetings, attended by the Supervisor and each attendant, for the discussion of general departmental problems, has furthered a closer understanding among the personnel, and increased their interest and initiative. It has been found to bring about an improvement in the work of both the Supervisor and the attendants.

Efficiency has further been increased by a complete inspection conducted in the department daily. Definite hours for this in-

spection are on file in the Superintendent's office. This tour is conducted in addition to other visits through the wards, and without doubt has done much toward improving sanitation and orderliness, as well as increasing the pride attendants maintain in their work.

The establishment of the Extermination Department in the Institution has been of great assistance. Prior to that time, there were a great number of rats and roaches in the White Female Building, doing considerable damage and raising the depreciation rate of the building. Today, there appears to be no rats and very few, if any, roaches. Heretofore, one attendant, with patients' help, steamed with live steam each bed, 22 to 139 beds to each ward, and cleaned each mattress with chemicals applied by hand with paint brushes; also cleaned all wall space by hand as high as could be reached in the same manner. This work is now done by the Extermination Department with modern machine sprays. The whole department can be taken care of by one person in a much shorter time, and therefore, gives the attendant more time to give the patients individual care, again resulting in greater efficiency.

A decided feeling of safety as well as efficiency has come about in this Department as a result of the weekly fire drill, carried on in accordance with the Superintendent's instructions. The entire building is emptied of patients and attendants in less than ten minutes, in an orderly manner, without panic or disturbance.

Much care is taken in the opening of and accounting for packages received for patients. A daily average of six to ten packages comes in, and during holidays such as Christmas, from 60 to 158 daily. All of these are opened in the presence of the patient for whom they belong.

Not only has there been an increase of efficiency within the department proper, but in various ways effort has been made to improve relationships with the other departments, with the idea that it is the efficiency and welfare of the Institution as a whole that is the final aim. Requests for all new attendants' laundry is handled through the Supervisor's office, thus giving the Laundry Supervisor the correct list of those entitled to laundry from the White Female Department. Notice is also furnished the Steward of all incoming and outgoing attendants, so that there may be no confusion as regards their meals. An average of 324 forks, 324 knives, 912 spoons and 988 cups are counted before and after each

meal, from which daily and monthly reports are prepared. Records show that to date we have only three forks completely lost and unaccounted for. Cooperation with the Post Office Department is also maintained, a careful count being made of patients' outgoing mail and the postage required.

With the idea in mind that the underlying objective of all our work is the welfare of mentally ill patients, including not only their comfort and happiness in the wards, but their recovery to mental health, occupational therapy and recreational activities introduced during the past two-year period assume an outstanding significance. Signed authority is given by the attending physician of each patient before she can go outside of the department to engage in any form of occupation. The work now being carried on in the new Occupational Therapy Department is rapidly progressing. Twenty-seven patients from the White Female Department are enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 21. Among the crafts taught at the present time are the following: weaving rugs and pillows; leather tooling, including ladies' pocket books, men's bill folds, key containers, coin purses, belts and bags, book ends, scissor cases, picture frames, and book marks; also square knot work in belts, etc., basketry, in the forms of trays, baskets, etc.; raffia work with bags and pocket books; bead work in bags; hooked rugs, braided rugs, paintings, and pictures.

During the past year there has been a noticeable development in the work of the general Art Room. There is a keener interest on the part of the patients in their work, and better workmanship is evident. The ladies engage in crocheting bed spreads, rugs, table covers and laces, embroidered table covers, braided rugs, paintings and fine needle work. Patients often go in and perhaps sit for weeks, showing apparently no interest, and then suddenly express a desire to begin some form of work. One interesting instance may be cited in the case of a patient who was mentally disturbed to the extent that it had been necessary to confine her on the ward for disturbed cases for about fourteen years, during which time she took no interest in herself or her surroundings. Today, she is at work in the Art Room, on a quiet ward, and giving very little trouble.

During the past year a Choir of Sacred Music has been organized among the White Female and White Male patients, and has been remarkably successful. There are now 13 female patients and nine male patients singing in the choir, and attending choir

practice once a week. All of them seem to derive a great deal of pleasure from the music.

Under the supervision of the Chaplain, a Better Speech Club has been organized in the White Female Department, of a more or less experimental nature. It has attracted quite a large group, there being at present 40 members enrolled.

Since the bridge parties have been started, forty patients play bridge and an average of five depressed cases are entertained each week. At the bunco parties, forty patients also play, and five depressed cases are entertained. Prizes are awarded for high and low scores and refreshments are served. Some of the patients who are reluctant to play can at times be persuaded to come in to look at a magazine or pictures. Then when their interest is attracted to the players, they can be persuaded to join in. Through these parties, we feel that much is being done to develop a more normal social life among the patients, as they are placed in a position where they must adjust and get along with other people in group activity.

Twenty patients are entertained on a picnic and ride into the country once a week, and an average of 75 attend the diamond ball games on Tuesday nights. At the dances about 110 ladies are in attendance from the department. An effort has been made to supply recreation in some form for the attendants in the department. Two diamond ball teams have been organized, the girls playing with a great deal of enthusiasm. A picnic for the day and night attendants is given twice a month.

Every new activity introduced during this period is now in a state of growth, and a great deal of progress may be expected within the next year or two. As far as ward conditions are concerned, of course the greatest problem is that of overcrowding, but with the completion of the new White Female Building, this congestion will be to some extent alleviated.



## WHITE MALE DEPARTMENT

During the closing biennium the White Male Department has experienced a noticeable improvement in efficiency of operation, in physical plant and equipment, and in measures taken to create a more comfortable environment and more livable existence for the approximately 1,200 patients cared for in this division.

In the fall of 1934, a system of daily inspection, inaugurated by the Superintendent, was put into effect in this department, bringing about increased efficiency, cleanliness, sanitary conditions, and reducing fire hazards. A trip through the white male wards impresses visitors with the fact that although this department is seriously overcrowded, the main building over 100 years old and the equipment conspicuously inadequate, the wards present an appearance of orderliness and immaculate cleanliness. All walls, floors, windows and furniture are given a thorough daily cleaning and inspection. The recreation yard, too, is subjected to a daily clean-up and no trash is allowed to accumulate.

Uniforms were placed on all attendants during the period, creating a more dignified and professional appearance. These employees formerly wore all types of clothing in all states and conditions. While inexpensive, the specified uniform, purchased at the attendants' expense, makes a good impression and raises the morale of both employees and patients. It is required that the uniforms be maintained in a clean and neat condition at all times.

Efforts have been made to raise the standards for employment. All applicants for positions are required to take a thorough physical examination, present good recommendations and demonstrate a general adaptability for the work. It is felt that an educational requirement of high school graduation should be set for all applicants for the position of attendant, but such standard cannot be established until the salary is raised to a level in keeping with the type of person suitable for work in the care of mental patients. The majority of attendants in this department work at a salary of \$28.00 per month, with room, board and laundry furnished for single but not married employees.

During the past year special stress has been placed on the exercise of courtesy by employees—not only to visitors, but to patients and to other employees. If a man's general manner toward the public, or toward any other group is found not to be suitable, he is removed from his position.

Proper treatment of patients is required at all times. Any attendant found guilty of striking or mistreating a patient under any circumstances is immediately and unconditionally discharged. In the event of an accident or injury to a patient, regardless of how small it is, full report is made to the Superintendent's and Chief Physician's offices, giving details as to the circumstances of the occurrence, testimony of witnesses, and treatment given in the First Aid Room, or a statement that the patient had been taken to the Hospital Operating Room. Similar reports are made in the case of escapes. All such reports are checked carefully, and if any employee is found guilty of carelessness, neglect or mistreatment the matter is thoroughly investigated, and he is held strictly responsible.

Previous to this period there was no preparation for evacuation of the buildings in case of fire. Weekly fire drills, put into effect by the reporting Superintendent have made it possible to empty the buildings of all patients and attendants in six minutes, counteracting to some extent the dangerous non-fireproof condition of the buildings.

Occupational therapy activities of patients are conducted in a manner so as to derive the full benefit of the work, and to improve the patient's physical and mental condition. Patients at this Institution were formerly required to work; now they carry on various tasks under their own volition and because of their desire to assume normal activities. With the individual's mental and physical condition in mind, the various types of occupational therapy open to him are explained, and he may work or not as he chooses. White male patients work in the kitchen, laundry, horticulture department, carpenter shop, farm, and other departments. Permit for a patient to work outside the department must be approved by his attending physician, a precautionary measure introduced during the past year.

The care given personal effects belonging to the patients has been systematized, so that clothing and other possessions are kept in good condition and are easily available. The baggage room has been reorganized for this purpose, and each patient's belongings classified in alphabetical order. A number of patients are allowed to wear their own clothing at all times; others may wear it only on special occasions, as all are not in mental condition to give it the proper care.



Patients in this department have had the addition of a number of activities to their recreational program during the past two years: diamond ball games, picnics and bus rides, better speech clubs, chapel services, and choir practice. Plans for other activities are in preparation.

It is felt that in spite of the age of the buildings and the inadequate space afforded, measures taken during the closing two-year period have provided more livable quarters for these men patients. Repairs and general reconditioning of the plant, and installation of new equipment have been made, and supplies furnished with more of an eye to current needs.

The reception room of this department now occupies the end of the front wing of the main building. It has been entirely repaired, painted, screened, furnished and decorated, so that patients and their relatives may have a comfortable environment in which to visit. The Supervisor's office has likewise been remodeled.

Ward No. 3 is at the present writing in the process of being repaired and is to be repainted and rescreened. This ward has for some time been in the most unsatisfactory condition of any ward in the department. The roof and interior of wards 5, 6 and 7, which were in a bad state of repair, have been attended to. In these wards and in the recreation hall, the decayed rafters were sagging eight to ten inches, causing the roof, also decayed, to become deformed and leaky, creating a really dangerous condition. New rafters and plates were installed and the old roof replaced with a standing seam structure and asbestos slate roof. Floors were resurfaced, polished and waxed. In the recreation hall the acoustics were greatly improved, making the weekly picture shows and other affairs more enjoyable. Air-conditioning was also installed, as several hundred persons are often crowded into this hall.

The isolation ward has been thoroughly repaired, providing more livable quarters for the amoebic dysentery patients in this department. An emergency first aid and dressing room is under construction, and is expected to be in operation before the year is out. A new recreation yard is now under construction, as the old yards were entirely inadequate. The linen room has been repaired throughout and screened.

The department has been equipped with a sprinkler system, reducing fire hazards to a considerable extent. The newly or-

ganized Extermination Department has taken over the task of ridding the buildings of rats, bedbugs and other pests, relieving the employees of the department of the duties of scalding and spraying the beds, which formerly consumed considerable time that should have been spent in the care of patients. Eleven hundred and thirty-eight iron beds have been repaired and painted in the wards, 75 cotton mattresses and 75 pillows have been supplied for ward No. 7.

It is felt that these measures all represent efforts toward improving conditions as they have existed in the White Male Department, but that major needs existing two years ago are still outstanding. Additional bed space is a necessity, and some living room space should be provided so that in inclement weather the patients will not be subjected to crowding on the wards all day. Additional attendants are also needed, as the ratio of attendants to the number of patients is so low as to become dangerous at times. In order to raise the standards for employment, salaries in the lower brackets must be raised. There also should be provided more occupational therapy and recreational activities for the patients in this department, to prevent the undesirable mental effects of idle hours on the yard.

## COLORED FEMALE DEPARTMENT

In the past the Colored Female Department has been one of the most handicapped divisions of the Institution as to ward buildings, equipment and supplies. Considerable progress, however, has been made during the past biennium in improving conditions in this department.

Discrimination between the care and treatment given colored and white patients has been lessened during the period in question with respect to clothing, food, and other supplies. Efforts have also been made to create more comfortable and attractive living quarters and to afford more recreational activities.

The personnel of the department consists of three white employees—the Supervisor and her two assistants, and forty-three colored attendants, twenty-eight on day duty and fifteen working at night. There are 664 patients in the department, giving a ratio of twenty-three patients to each attendant during the day and forty-four patients to each attendant at night. The staff is obviously insufficient, for in the event of a fire at night it would be exceedingly difficult to maintain order and evacuate the building.

Supplies are more nearly adequate than formerly, and are maintained in better condition. Special uniforms with collars and cuffs are now made for those patients who work out of the department on the various occupational therapy projects. Soft shoes are also provided for these patients. Facilities at the general laundry are still inadequate to iron clothing for the colored patients, so provisions have been made on the wards to launder and iron uniforms for the working patients. Seven washboards, six ironing boards and several electric irons have been placed in the department for that purpose.

Although the supply of clothing and linen and the facilities for laundering are still far from adequate, they are considerably nearer to being sufficient than was the case several years ago. For the untidy patients there is a change of clothing and bedding daily if it is needed, and there is a change for all patients at least once a week.

Remodeling and reconditioning of the physical plant have been made during this period. An isolation ward has been built for amoebic dysentery patients, so that they may receive proper care and treatment apart from the other patients. All clothing, linen

and dishes are maintained separately from the general supplies, with equipment for sterilization.

New benches, 65 in number, have been built on the porches. A surgical dressing room has been installed for examinations and for dressing wounds, and giving treatment to minor injuries. All the wards have been repainted, floors stained, and new screen windows and doors installed. An additional gate has been built into the yard fence. A new blanket room has been constructed for the storing of blankets and sweaters.

Additional equipment has also contributed to the comfort of the patients and the efficiency of operation. New ice boxes have been placed on the back yard and in the nursery ward. Scales have been installed for weighing the patients each month, in line with requirements of the Medical Department.

Installation of the sprinkler system throughout the building has resulted in more adequate fire protection. Further fire protection has been achieved through fire drills, instituted by the Superintendent early in 1935. It takes approximately six minutes to evacuate the building when daytime fire drills are held.

Such routine measures as are necessary for co-operation with other departments and efficient operation of the Colored Female Department are now in force. Records of all money and packages received by patients are maintained in permanent form. The number of letters stamped and mailed for patients goes on record in the Supervisor's office, the post office and the Superintendent's office. Record of diagnosis accompanies all patients when transferred to the hospital for observation or treatment. A copy of the daily menu is furnished the Superintendent's office for checking against the master menu prepared by the chief steward. An accurate account of all cups and silverware is made when patients enter and leave the dining rooms, and compiled in a daily report, in an effort to prevent disappearance of tableware.

At the present time approximately 175 patients in this department are engaged in some form of occupational therapy. Various types of work are carried on voluntarily by the patients as a part of their treatment. In this department the work furnished includes detail duties in the following departments: general kitchen, diet kitchen, hospital, canning factory, mattress factory, laundry, nurses' home, and service in the private homes of a few of the employees.

Recreational activities for the colored female patients have been increased considerably. Dances are now held one each month, and card parties weekly. Diamond ball games during the summer months are enjoyed greatly and occasional outdoor walks are attempted. Picture shows continue to be presented weekly.

Occupancy of the new colored female addition building now under construction will relieve to a considerable extent overcrowded conditions in this department. In the nursery there is extremely bad ventilation and overheating due to the numerous steam and hot water pipes passing unprotected through the basement. It is planned to transfer the nursery to the new building when equipment is available in 1937.

The entire building is extremely congested and in need of further remodeling and repair. New porches will be a necessity. A new baggage room is also needed, the one now used being the old morgue, which is unsuited to the purpose.

The fact that the new structure will be fireproof will contribute greatly to the safety of life and property in this department.



## COLORED MALE DEPARTMENT

On August 1st, 1934, a new Supervisor was placed at the head of the Colored Male Department, resulting in a complete reorganization in the administration of that division. Since that time the colored male wards have not only been operated more efficiently than ever before, but the former practice of wide discrimination between the treatment given white and colored patients has been discontinued. Improvements have been gradually introduced until now it can be said that the premises, general surroundings, sanitary conditions, clothing, food and medical attention given the colored patients is no longer inferior to that afforded for the white.

The personnel of the department consists of nine white employees, including the Supervisor, and 35 colored attendants, all of whom were placed in uniform soon after the beginning of the biennium. The attendants seem to appreciate and respect their uniforms, which have added much to their appearance and helped to build up the general morale. Every Monday morning at six-thirty the attendants line up for inspection, answering roll call, and those whose uniforms do not pass inspection lose their time off duty that week. A close watch is maintained during the entire week and any attendant who fails to observe rules as to neatness and cleanliness is reprimanded.

The building and general premises of this department have seen a remarkable improvement in appearance, convenience, comfort and sanitation. The entire building has been repainted inside and the floors either repainted or restained, facilitating the task of cleaning. All windows and doors have been screened. The east porch has been remodeled into a sun porch, equipped with steam heat and comfortable furniture, and is now used as a sitting room for aged and infirm patients. It is considered much better than an indoor sitting room and has proved to be equally comfortable in winter and summer.

An isolation ward has been opened for amoebic dysentery patients, which has assisted greatly in checking the spread of the disease. All clothing and bedding in this ward is sterilized before going to the laundry. Dishes are sterilized and never go outside of the ward for any reason. Attendants are on duty at all times and other employees are not allowed admission except on necessary business.

Plans and preparations are being made for a general sitting room for all patients in the Colored Male Department so they will have a comfortable place to stay when the weather does not permit them to go out on the yard. It is expected to have this living room ready for use within a very few months.

Not only have the building and surroundings been greatly improved, but the care given the premises and the general sanitary measures in use have seen a remarkable change. All walls, floors, windows and furniture are given a thorough cleaning daily, special training having been given the attendants in this routine. The yard is also given a daily clean-up and no trash is allowed to accumulate during the day. Floors are oiled daily after mopping. Each bathroom is kept scrupulously clean: scrubbed, scalded and disinfected daily. In the past very little attention was given to such matters, causing the building to have an unpleasant odor, which has never been present since the new sanitary measures were put into effect. Daily inspection of the building and grounds is conducted to insure cleanliness, sanitation and proper appearance.

A noticeable improvement in the quantity and quality of bedding, clothing and food given the colored male patients has been accomplished during the past two years, and the methods of caring for these supplies have also been improved. For instance, there are now enough sheets to put two on every bed, to change all of them once a week and to change the beds of untidy patients several times during the night when necessary. Pillow cases are changed twice a week and when necessary as often as every day. In the past the bedding problem was a difficult one as there were scarcely enough sheets for one to the bed and the untidy patients could not be changed as often as they should during the night. Pillow cases frequently had to be turned wrong side out and used on the other side.

The same can be said of the clothing situation. Colored male patients now have plenty of overalls, shirts, socks and underwear for all to have two changes a week and for those requiring it a change each day. There are plenty of sun hats for summer and wool caps for winter use. The supply of shoes is sufficient for all patients to have a good pair the year around.

The method of handling patients' private clothing has been reorganized so that personally owned property is no longer lost as was formerly the case at frequent intervals. All patients' pri-



vate clothing has been gone through, rechecked, rebundled and cards made for each individual with his clothing and possessions listed thereon. Upon admission, the clothing of each new patient is checked, listed and signed for, then sent to the laundry or dry cleaning plant, returned to the baggage room, tagged and arranged alphabetically with list of contents on tags. In this way all confusion in the matter of accounting for private clothing has been eliminated.

The method of serving food to the colored male patients has been improved considerably as well as the quality and quantity of food supplied. Large compartment trays are now used so that every item on the menu is kept separate, which was extremely difficult when the old small round trays were in use. Experimentation with the cafeteria style has met with such success that preparations are now being made to adopt it permanently in this department. It is believed that a well-balanced diet is supplied for every meal, that there is always a sufficient amount, and that on the whole it is uniformly well-prepared.

Every precaution is taken to maintain the safety and health of the patients at all times. Fire drills, which had never been held in the Institution until the present Superintendent introduced them in the fall of 1934, have been easily carried out in the Colored Male Department. It takes from three and a half to four minutes to clear the entire building of the seven hundred patients housed there. The better patients understand the purpose of the exercise and are of real assistance in handling the more difficult cases. It is felt that in case a fire did occur, the discipline which has been instilled by the regular fire drills would guarantee the safety of all occupants of the building.

A modern stretcher has been devised at the Institution for the transfer of patients to and from the General Hospital. Since the Colored Male Department is located at some distance from the hospital this carrier has meant much to the comfort of physically ill patients in these wards. Equipped with a mattress fitting into a spring bottom cradle, a folding canvas top for protection from the weather, pneumatic tires and ball bearing wheels, this stretcher has proved to be ideal for the purpose it serves.

The department is equipped with a first-aid room for the treatment of all minor injuries. A full report giving details as to the circumstances of the occurrence, testimony of witnesses, and treat-

ment given is prepared for every accident, no matter how insignificant, and submitted to the Superintendent's and Chief Physician's offices.

Dental work done for the patients in this department has been greatly increased. All those having missing teeth who could take care of bridge work or false teeth have either had this work completed or at present are going to the Dental Infirmary to have it done. This affects their health, of course, as they can masticate their food better; it also improves their appearance and most of them seem to appreciate it greatly.

General treatment of patients has been improved noticeably during the past biennium, particularly in the case of working patients. No longer is a patient forced to work in any case, as it is felt that the therapeutic value of the occupation is derived only when the work is done of the patient's own volition. After determination of the individual's mental and physical condition, the different types of occupational therapy open to him are explained for his information and he may choose that most congenial to him, if he wishes to work. Patients in the Colored Male Department generally work in the general kitchen, dining room, laundry, dry cleaning plant, general wards, grist mill, farm, poultry farm, power house, truck loading, or on general detail, which includes grass cutting, sanitary clean-ups, etc. Permit for a patient to do any kind of work must be approved by his attending physician, a precaution introduced during the past year by the Superintendent. An improved checking system has been employed for checking working patients in and out of the wards, so that the person checking is held responsible and a permanent record is kept. If a patient is injured at work, he is sent to the first aid room for treatment immediately and the usual report made. Any employee found guilty of striking or mistreating a patient in any way is discharged immediately and permanently, as this sort of behavior is no longer tolerated.

Additions have been made during the past two years to the recreation program for colored patients, the most important of which have been diamond ball games and dances, in which as many patients as are mentally and physically able are allowed to participate. Radio loudspeakers stationed in the wards and the yard furnish amusement for a number of hours during the day and each Tuesday night a free picture show is given for colored patients.

Taking into account the overcrowded conditions of the colored male wards and the limited appropriation for salaries, equipment and supplies, it is felt that lengthy strides have been made during the past biennium in making this department more livable, attractive, comfortable and healthy for the mentally ill patients consigned to its care.

#### NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Those patients who are aged, feeble, bedridden, or chronically ill receive care and treatment in the Nursery Department of the State Hospital. At the present time about 150 white patients are maintained in this building, which has a maximum normal capacity of 120.

Many of the patients are absolutely helpless, and all require constant personal attention as to feeding, bathing, moving, and care for all bodily needs. Special diets must be prepared in the infirmary kitchen. The 20 employees are insufficient for handling the work involved, for like other departments of the Institution, the Nursery is seriously understaffed and underhoused.

The consequences of such a situation are even dangerous in some respects. The infirmary is a non-fireproof structure over a hundred years old. With 150 helpless persons in the care of only three attendants at night, the event of a fire would make it practically impossible to vacate the building in a short period of time. During the biennium covered by this report two spiral fire escapes have been installed. But in using the escapes it is necessary to lift the patient on the mattress for depositing in the escape, and have two persons at the bottom to receive the patient. There are an insufficient number of employees for handling such a task and the building is too congested to allow freedom in moving about.

During the past two years progress has been made in making the Nursery building into a more livable environment for the patients. The inside of the building has been painted. Two new linoleum rugs have been purchased, one to replace the old linoleum in the serving room and one to replace the old felt rug in the reception room. A flat top desk has been placed in the Supervisor's office. New plumbing fixtures have been installed in the bathrooms, and an electric sterilizer in the surgical dressing room. A new floor has been laid in the serving room and a new ice box and cabinet added.

The Nursery is kept scrupulously clean and sanitary in every respect. Complete inspection is made once a day by the Supervisor. The entire building is given a thorough cleaning daily, and the floors twice a day. Since the establishment of the Extermination Department, the task of eliminating rats, mice, roaches and bedbugs has been shifted from the employees in this department, enabling them to spend a little more time with the patients.

Most of the patients in the Nursery are so deteriorated and physically weak that no occupational therapy is possible in this department. Magazines are supplied for the few who are able to read, one or two checkerboards are occasionally in use, and the radio loudspeaker is operated during certain hours. The Chaplain makes regular visits.

#### RECREATION DEPARTMENT

Since the organization of the Recreation Department in October, 1934, various recreational activities have been introduced from time to time, and this phase of institutional life has seen rapid expansion. Although difficulties and some degree of opposition were encountered at the inauguration of this work, because of misunderstanding as to its purpose, at the present time the cooperation of employees in this regard is felt to be unanimous, and many people over the state are lending enthusiasm and contributing their support in various ways.

Psychiatrists in general now place recreational therapy alongside occupational therapy in the treatment of mental and nervous illness, with the object of providing proper outlets for the patient's normal impulses and detractions from his abnormal ones. Thus bridge parties, picture shows, dances, picnics, ball games and numbers of other activities have become an essential part of the weekly routine at the Florida State Hospital. Of course, many phases of the work are still in a state of experimentation and enlargement; other activities await the installation of suitable equipment, and in general a great deal of development remains for the future. But it is felt that a great deal of progress has been made during the short period of time the department has been operating.

Under this department comes recreation not only for patients, but for the some 800 employees and their families who look to the



Institution as the center of their social and recreational life. A portion of the activities serve satisfactorily for both patients and employees, as in the case of ball games and picture shows. The Superintendent has made it a policy to attract employees with amusements of a constructive and wholesome nature rather than encouraging them to seek recreation on the outside, and in this connection it has proved to be an economical measure, aside from other considerations. For a number of years, some of the younger employees were continually being hospitalized at state expense as a result of highway accidents at night, but there have been a negligible number of such accidents since the night ball games were started. All recreational activities are self-sustaining, being financed by employees through profits from concessions on the grounds; a drinkstand, barbershop, beauty parlor and pressing club. Nothing along this line has been done at state expense as yet, although a recreation building is a real need and should be constructed just as soon as there is sufficient ward and hospital space to care for the patient population. The construction of such a building would, however, release room for 100 additional beds in the White Male Department, which space is now occupied by the present recreation hall.

Prior to the organization of this department, only two forms of recreation were furnished for patients: picture shows and weekly dances, which were poorly and unenthusiastically attended due to the inadequate music and facilities. At the present time, however, a weekly average of approximately 4,200 patients are entertained through band concerts, dances, picture shows, ball games, bridge and bunco parties, picnics, chapel services and special clubs.

A band concert is given weekly in each of the four departments of the Institution: white male, white female, colored male and colored female. Organized in the fall of 1934 with 21 pieces, the hospital band is now a well trained and neatly uniformed organization. A total of 64,775 persons have been entertained at these concerts in less than two years.

In the fall of 1934, a very small orchestra, which had for some time supplied the Institution's musical needs, was entirely reorganized with new men. The personnel now consists of capable musicians otherwise qualified for institutional work, who play for all patients' and employees' dances. Members of both the band



and orchestra take part in these activities in addition to other duties involved in their full-time employment.

Only mild or convalescent cases are allowed to come to the dances for patients, which are conducted in an informal but orderly manner. Female patients dance with male attendants and male patients with female attendants. Dances are held for white patients weekly, for white employees weekly, and for colored patients and employees monthly.

The dances have been made more enjoyable, not only by better music, but by the remodeling and redecoration of the recreation hall. The acoustics of the recreation hall were also improved, so that a greater number could hear the sound effects at the weekly picture shows, which now draw an average audience of 900 patients and 400 employees per week.

Weekly picnics are now conducted for selected patients, who are taken by bus to appropriate spots in the surrounding woods, where a program of recreation is carried out and refreshments served. Occasionally a hike is planned and keenly enjoyed by the participants, most of whom welcome every opportunity to be removed from confinement. Some of the depressed cases, however, must be asked repeatedly and insistently before they will consent to leave the wards or to join in any recreational activity. It is noticeable that many patients of this type learn to participate with enthusiasm and gradually show a remarkable improvement in general attitude toward life, if not in mental condition. The picnics are, of course, impossible in inclement weather, and since the organization of the department, only 44 picnics have been held, with an attendance of 1,987. Many more of these activities could be planned if it were possible to employ more attendants.

The athletic division of the Recreation Department has introduced diamond ball successfully for two seasons, and has experimented with basketball, although the unsatisfactory weather conditions handicapped the basketball during its first season. A league of employees' diamond ball teams played three times weekly during the summer for the entertainment of an average of 800 spectators at each game, including patients and employees. These games have been attended by a total of 23,768 during the past biennium, and it is felt that they have had a remarkable effect in raising the morale of both patients and employees, knitting together the various parts of the Institution into a more cohesive group.

In the White Male Department, experimentation with athletics has shown very satisfactory results. During the summer of 1935 two diamond ball teams were organized, playing regularly twice a week. The physical exercise and mental relaxation thus obtained, has a noticeable therapeutical effect on these mental cases.

The Institution maintains a central broadcasting system from which radio programs are broadcast nine hours daily through 109 loudspeakers distributed in all wards and yards. This music is not only thoroughly enjoyed by the patients, but is regarded as a necessary part of their treatment.

Bridge and bunco parties have been introduced in the white and colored female department in the last year, about fifty patients attending weekly. Inexpensive prizes are awarded to the winners and refreshments are served. Depressed patients, often reluctant in attending, are sometimes persuaded to come in just to read a magazine or look at pictures; then gradually their interest is attracted to the players and they are persuaded to join in. It is reported that through participation in this project, many of the female patients have developed a much healthier and less morbid attitude as regards themselves and their environment.

In the White Female Department there are several reading rooms where patients may read, play the piano, and enjoy games. During the past few months the liberality of various women's clubs and other organizations, particularly chapters of the American Legion Auxiliary, has supplied magazines and a few books for the use of the patients. There is a real need at the present time, not only for reading rooms in the other departments, but for a permanent institutional library for the use of patients and employees. The project awaits only some form of financial support for it to materialize, as plans have been prepared for some time.

Facilities for indoor recreation is a major need of the Institution. Basketball and volleyball, skating, ping pong, and other activities calculated to attract the interests of various types of mental patients, would be possible if the necessary floor space and equipment were available. The majority of state hospitals now have such buildings, considered a necessity rather than a luxury in the care and treatment of mental cases. It is felt that a great deal of progress has been made at the Florida State Hospital in the recreational line during the past two years, and without ex-

pense to the State, but further advancement will necessitate the construction of a building and the purchase of the requisite equipment.

#### NURSES' HOME

In the Nurses' Home are housed about three hundred white single employees of the Florida State Hospital, under seriously overcrowded conditions. On September 1st, 1935, the Chaplain was placed in charge of the Nurses' Home, and instructed to formulate plans and rules that would not be too binding, but would maintain the dormitory in a dignified and orderly manner. At that time disturbances of various kinds were frequent and there was an unreasonable loss of towels, soap and bedding, and unnecessary mistreatment of furniture.

The bringing of intoxicating liquors into the dormitory is now positively prohibited, and in consideration of the fact that persons employed in both day and night work live in the Home, loud or boisterous behavior is not tolerated. Any loss of towels or bedding and any damage to furniture or property is now charged to the person found responsible. This last measure has cut down the purchase of supplies approximately fifty per cent.

There has been installed in the main lobby a desk and key locker where all keys are kept when occupants are not in their rooms, exactly as is done in hotels. This has practically eliminated the loss of keys and pilfering of rooms.

A man stationed at the desk all night to check employees in and out, is held responsible for what happens while on duty, and a man is employed during the day for the same purpose. A capable matron maintains personal supervision over the girls, who are housed in a portion of the building separate from the men.

The building is thoroughly cleaned each day, beds sprayed, floors and furniture polished, and is inspected at frequent intervals by the Superintendent as well as the Chaplain.

It is anticipated that with the construction of Barracks for the housing of male employees, the overcrowded conditions now existing will be eliminated to a considerable extent.

### CHAPLAIN

In line with the practice of all modern mental hospitals, the Florida State Hospital now has on its staff a full-time Chaplain, which addition to the personnel was made July 1st, 1935. The Institution formerly had only a part-time Chaplain, whose services were entirely inadequate for giving patients the individual attention that their cases need.

During the one year that this department has been in operation, an amazing amount of constructive work has been done toward bringing many of the patients toward a more normal and less morbid attitude toward themselves and their environment.

The minister employed for this purpose has been trained not only in religious work, but in psychology, and care is taken to make all religious activities helpful first in a mental, way, regarding them as a part of the patient's program of treatment. As many religious fanatics are found in mental hospitals, anything of an emotional or sensational nature is avoided, and stress is placed on a common-sense facing of facts in the solving of life's problems. Many patients, it has been found, do not feel the hesitancy in talking to a minister that they do to other persons, and the Chaplain has been successful in assisting quite a number through the medium of personal conferences.

Chapel services are held regularly on Sunday mornings, patients furnishing the vocal and instrumental music. A full robed choir, consisting of twenty-five men and women, all patients, has been trained by the Chaplain to sing at the Sunday services, choir practice being held regularly once during the work. At all such gatherings, in which both women and men patients participate, a sufficient number of attendants are present to insure an orderly procedure.

Work has now begun on a patients' orchestra, which will assist in the religious services, as well as play concerts on the various wards from time to time. Of course, it is often difficult, as is the case in occupational therapy and recreation, to persuade some types of patients to participate, but by using tact and patience many alter their attitude and join in with enthusiasm. In both the orchestra and the choir, however, members are selected with care according to their ability, not merely because of their desire to be included.

Lectures are given by the Chaplain on special days and holi-



days when deemed advisable. Subjects are selected which are not only appropriate to the occasion, but mentally beneficial to the patients, and educational. Most of them are given to rather small groups gathered in the reading rooms, where questions may be freely asked and the patients may participate occasionally. Special interest clubs are now being organized in an attempt to arouse in the patients some sort of vital concern outside themselves. During the past year a "Better Speech Club" has met one hour weekly in the White Female Department for the study of word usage, grammar, and pronunciation. It is planned to introduce discussions on current affairs and on other topics in the near future.

Classes on courtesy and on etiquette have been conducted by the Chaplain for the attendants, in line with the movement initiated by the Superintendent to instil the rule of "Courtesy Always" in the personnel as applying to relations with patients, visitors and other employees.

The Chaplain makes daily visits in the wards and the General Hospital, talking freely to the patients about their personal problems. The more disturbed wards and the criminal building are also visited when the Chaplain feels he can be of service. During the past year 492 calls have been made to patients sick in the hospital. Many of these were made at the request of seriously ill patients, at all hours of the night. Relatives frequently confer with the Chaplain, who endeavors to leave them with the assurance that the patient is receiving the best of care and treatment. Letters of condolence are always written to the family upon the death of a patient, 308 having died within the past year.

#### PERSONNEL

The personnel of the State Hospital now includes nearly 800 employees, occupied not only with the care and treatment of the patients, but in the many activities of an institution whose needs are equivalent to that of a small city.

During the closing biennium every effort has been made to raise the efficiency of the personnel by setting more exact requirements for new applicants. A preliminary application for position blank has been put into use, recording facts as to residence in the state, education, experience and other essential information. Such applications are received in the Superintendent's office at



the rate of several each day and are kept on file in the offices of the various departments together with three letters of recommendation.

When a position is definitely offered to the applicant, a second form is accomplished, recording more detailed information and serving as a physical history and physical examination record. The physical examination requirement, instituted during this biennium, has been responsible for raising the efficiency level of all new employees, taken as a whole. Applicants may be rejected because of any physical or mental incapacity or infirmity, or any communicable infection. It is felt that if the physical examination as a requirement is continued permanently, it will save the state a considerable sum spent for medical treatment and hospitalization, as well as resulting in increased efficiency.

An oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and the State of Florida is now required of all persons entering the employ of the Institution.

The great majority of the personnel come from the two counties in which the hospital reservation is located, with the minority scattered over the rest of the state, some counties in the state being unrepresented with any employee. Many of the families have been in the employ of the institution for several generations, and much of the personnel is interrelated. It is felt that persons with new blood, and with varied background and ideas, would be a favorable addition to the growing community which the Institution has come to be. Therefore, all other qualifications being equal, efforts have been made to distribute the employment of new persons over the area of the entire state.

There is a real and present need at the hospital for a personnel department, handled by a person trained and qualified in job analysis, and in dealing with varied types of people. Such an officer would relieve the department heads of the details connected with maintaining records. He could check with the various supervisors as to the quality of work done, and proper compensation. When applications were not on hand for a certain position, the personnel director would be equipped to locate the individual with proper qualifications for the work involved.

## SANITARY AND GUARD DEPARTMENT

In August, 1935, the Sanitary and Guard Department was created primarily for the elimination of unsanitary conditions, but also for the protection of state property and the maintenance of order. Prior to that time unsanitary conditions prevailed at various points on the reservation, inspections were made infrequently, and no records were kept as to sanitary measures in force or conditions found upon inspection. The unauthorized removal of state property had become a common occurrence, and since the size of the Institution had grown to that of a city in itself, it became necessary to appoint guards about the reservation.

A man with sanitary, inspection and investigative experience was employed as Supervisor of this department, with eight men under his direction. Five of the eight are employed full time in sanitary work, the other three having guard power in addition to their duties in other departments of the Institution. These nine officers were appointed by the Governor of the State as guards "for the purpose of procuring and securing protection to life, liberty and property of the Florida State Hospital," as authorized by Sec. 104, Chap. 2 (Executive Department), 1st Division, Compiled General Laws of Florida.

The work of the department includes regulation of traffic at special gatherings, such as ball games, dances, band concerts, and quarterly picnics; enforcing of speed and parking rules, patrolling the reservation at night, and assisting at fires and fire drills by clearing the streets of traffic and protecting the fire hose. An information booth is maintained at the traffic island in front of the General Hospital twenty-four hours a day, imparting such information as may be necessary for the guidance of visitors.

All investigation of irregularities are thorough and systematic. It is not claimed that all such irregularities and misdemeanors have been eliminated during the eleven months' operation, but it is believed that considerable progress has been made in bringing them down to a minimum. All cases have been turned over to the city and county authorities. From these cases, during the period of operation, the city and county courts have collected \$555.19 in fines, \$345.19 by Gadsden County and \$210.00 by the City of Chattahoochee. During this time 169 investigations were made.

An up-to-date fingerprint department is maintained, working

in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Fingerprints of every employee of the Institution are on file and duplicate of same sent to the Federal Bureau at Washington. Such fingerprints are used for civil identification purposes only, never for criminal investigations. Fingerprints have been valuable in identifying patients who are veterans, but who are unable to identify themselves, also in identifying patients who are residents of other states. One transfer of a non-resident patient was made solely on the basis of such identification.

This department has supervision of the State Hospital game preserve of 1,300 acres, which is regularly patrolled, not only for the preservation of its wild life, but for the prevention of fire and thievery. Evidence of outsiders cutting timber for fence posts and firewood and also tearing down fences and removing the posts was a frequent occurrence until the time the patrol was inaugurated.

Assistance in the capture of prisoners escaped from the three prison camps located on the Hospital reservation is another duty of the department, and over eleven thousand miles have been traveled in this particular line of work.

A daily inspection is made of the grounds and buildings for the location of any unsanitary condition and for the purpose of recommending such changes in the institutional routine as will result in improved cleanliness and sanitation. At the time the department was organized, two Ford trucks, Model AA, 1929, and Model BB, 1932, were in operation. Since that time a new Ford, all steel body, dump truck, Model V-8, 1936, has been added. One truck is used for removing swill from the hospital to the hog farm, an average of 6,000 pounds daily. One truck is used for removing all the garbage, averaging 12,000 pounds daily. The other truck is used for all outside the regular routine, such as gathering rubbish and waste, helping other departments in transfer of materials, and in the work of eliminating breeding places for mosquitoes.

Through the cooperation and assistance of the State Board of Health, this Institution has organized and placed into daily operation a detail for the elimination of mosquitoes. Every part of the reservation is checked for breeding places and the proper methods employed for their removal.

There are at present 145 swill and trash cans distributed over the reservation, and during the month of August, 1935. 80

wooden stands were constructed for use in connection with the cans.

#### TRASH AND SWILL REMOVED DURING BIENNIAL PERIOD

##### (Swill)

Date	Tonnage	Mileage	Gasoline	Oil
August, 1935	10836	103	105	6
Sept. 1935	238922	1179	135	16
Oct., 1935	238900	1189	137	16
Nov., 1935	272700	1088	135	18
Dec., 1935	342860	1189	134	14
Jan., 1936	268400	1240	143	17
Feb., 1936	279000	1269	128	20
Mar., 1936	67900	642	75	20
Apr., 1936	278500	1236	128	25
May, 1936	276600	1273	92	8
June, 1936	725700	1391	156	46
Totals	3000318	11799	1368	206

##### (Trash)

August, 1935	10833	186	93	5
Sept. 1935	134400	221	92	2
Oct., 1935	209682	1472	51	1
Nov., 1935	178100	408	78	1
Dec., 1935	124100	977	90	6
Jan., 1936	150785	519	95	5
Feb., 1936	191200	750	98	7
Mar., 1936	67900	657	105	1
Apr. 1936	204150	575	92	6
May, 1936	223200	598	92	8
June, 1936	519600	752	169	9
Totals	2013950	7115	1055	51

#### GENERAL KITCHEN

The significance of a report on the General Kitchen can be more easily grasped when it is understood that this kitchen constitutes one of the largest and most complete units for the preparation and serving of food in the United States today. While there are a number of larger institutions than the Florida State Hospital, the majority prepare food from several small kitchens rather than one general kitchen. Thirteen thousand and eight hundred meals are served from a central kitchen at the Florida State Hospital each day. Store-room, market, cold-storage, bakery, kitchen

and dining-rooms are all in one building. The eleven dining-rooms have a capacity of 4,000 persons. The kitchen covers 7,200 square feet of floor space, having ranges with a length of 48 feet and 24 kettles with a total capacity of 1,960 gallons.

During the past biennium, increased prices of foods has necessitated operation along lines of greater efficiency, in order that higher costs might be overcome and a high standard of service maintained. Needless to say, the food service of a modern hospital is a paramount element in the treatment of the mentally and physically ill patients in its care, so no decrease in quality of foods has been made. A careful study of increased costs of meats, for instance, demanded a change when bacon reached a price that for one serving made the cost over \$200.00, several trips were made to packing plants, resulting in special meat loaves being prepared to the Institution's recipes. They did not shrink as does bacon and 700 pounds at a cost of approximately \$105.00 served the same as bacon.

Distinct and very tangible savings have been made by several changes in methods of operation, enforced by rigid inspection. In line with the system of daily inspection installed by the Superintendent throughout the Institution, each unit of the General Kitchen is now inspected at a specific time each day. An inspection report is charted and a permanent record maintained. Each employee is careful to see that the unit for which he is responsible is favorably reported. Since this system has been inaugurated the kitchen employees have taken an added interest in their work.

In serving patients much assistance in the economy program has been afforded by a daily census report from each department as to the number of patients served in the dining rooms and the number of special diets, making possible the preparation for the exact number expected. After each meal a waste report is required from each dining room showing any amount and kind of food which was not eaten. By this means a control is maintained over the size of servings and types of food served so that the fullest benefit possible is derived for each item prepared.

Another saving has been effected through the counting of tableware before and after each meal. A record of breakage and losses in each dining room is made. Before beginning this practice it was necessary to replace approximately 200 dozen sets of silverware each month. Now the need for replacement is less than 50 dozen sets. A saving has also been made by replacement in va-



rious types of equipment. For instance, aluminum ware such as cups, pitchers and containers, was bought to the Institution's specifications to replace enamel-ware which chipped easily, was unsanitary, and continuously having to be renewed. For the purpose of improving the morale and the service in the employees' cafeteria, aluminum compartment trays were replaced with crockery plates and bakelite trays.

The problem of planning a balanced diet for such a large number of patients and employees is, of course, no small one. Improvement in the condition of undernourished patients is a common observation at the Institution, where every effort is made to supply an adequate diet. A pint of milk a day, or its calcium equivalent, a sufficiency of fruits and vegetables, the proper supply of meat, fish and eggs, and an amount of cereals, sugars and fats that will maintain correct bodily weight, comprise an ideal not easily accomplished on a rigidly limited budget. But to a reasonable degree it is felt that it has been accomplished for the great majority of patients and employees.

During the past biennium particular emphasis has been placed on the serving of those foods highly proficient in Vitamins "A," "B" and "C." The importance of fruits and vegetables in treating constipation, diabetes and obesity is well recognized. The cost, however, must always be carefully computed. The price of oranges, when they reach a figure of from \$1.50 to \$3.00 a bushel, is prohibitive and a substitute must be used. Bananas, peaches, apples, and other fruits are now regular items in the patients' diet. Comparative statistics show that the increased use of fruits and vegetables during June, 1934, was 83,466 pounds more than during June, 1933, which indicates the direction in which the general diet has altered. It has been proven that such a diet lessens the susceptibility of patients to infection, beriberi, loss of weight, and loss of appetite.

The General Kitchen is now taking care of fifteen different types of therapeutic diets in chronic cases, whereas the majority of these were formerly prepared only at the Diet Kitchen. Food for debilitated patients has been improved by purchase of foods especially needed on their type of diets. Meals going to the wards are delivered in specially built vacuum cans and served hot. Ice cream had never been served at the Institution prior to this period; 13,867 gallons was prepared during the past biennium.

Refreshments for the different types of recreation for patients introduced during this period have been prepared in the General Kitchen. Refreshments for the quarterly picnics were prepared and served at no additional cost over the regular meal which would have been served in the cafeteria.

Better and more palatable food has been made possible through several other contributing factors: as far as the budget would allow, buying of foods was based entirely on the needs of the patients. Experimental tests were made on foods, cleansing agents and all supplies to determine the items most suited for their use. For instance, tests for emulsifying properties used as a basis for selection of soaps resulted in a lowered cost and higher efficiency for this item. Jobbers and packers occasionally resort to subterfuge in merchandising their commodities in order to market inferior foods at the price of quality foods. A close checking to see that all commodities meet specifications is now made, and when necessary chemical analyses for adulterations such as cereals in prepared meats, are conducted.

A variety of problems are encountered in preparing the tremendous quantities of food necessary in serving 13,800 meals daily. As illustration, when any one of the following items are used at any one meal, the quantity necessary is: bacon, 1,000 pounds; eggs, 600 dozen; light rolls and biscuits, 14,000; light bread, 750 loaves; coffee, 125 pounds; fresh vegetables, 3,000 pounds. Naturally, the most efficient mass-production equipment is required. New bakery equipment has been added, which, along with improved baking methods now provides a lighter loaf with better texture, color and flavor. The same size loaves have been reduced in weight from 19 to 16 ounces. A new bread-slicer reduced the amount of waste in slicing, giving a uniform slice of bread. The saving effected through these two measures alone is very evident when figured on a basis of the 500,000 loaves used each year.

An automatic roll machine has made possible the serving of hot light rolls to all patients, which prior to its installation was not practical. With the use of an electric slicing machine, vegetables such as tomatoes and cucumbers are served sliced rather than whole, with an elimination of waste estimated to be not less than 25%. Roast beef and baked ham sliced on the electric machine give a more uniform slice and result in the use of a fewer number of pounds to serve the same number of persons.

For the proper cleaning and sterilization of tableware, two large dishwashing machines have been added. The problem of washing dishes for more than 4,000 persons, three times daily, can be readily appreciated, so that the importance of these machines need not be over-emphasized. Dishes were formerly washed by hand in dish-sinks by patient workers. Needless to say, with patient help, they were not always clean. If the water was hot enough to sterilize the dishes, it was too hot for the patients' hands. The dish-washing machines afford complete sterilization and cleanliness and a substantial saving in soap, labor, water, and steam, to the extent that they pay for themselves within 18 months after purchase.

A better working organization has been formed during the past two years by placing emphasis on the employing of more competent workers. Those who failed to reach the standard which was set up have been discharged. A more cooperative and better instructed personnel has been developed by conducting employees' meetings at regular intervals, at which problems are discussed, ideas and plans for betterment developed. The working schedule of all employees has been studied and altered where possible to increase efficiency, yet whenever practical the working hours are shortened. White uniforms have been placed on all employees, with a marked effect on their morale, general appearance, and creating a greater interest in cleanliness.

This record of accomplishment is gratifying, yet it must be realized that the transition from the old to a better standard is not an instantaneous but a gradual process. There are many outstanding possibilities for future dietary advancement. While it is true that in the past the diet had been improved as far as the budget would allow, yet the Institution is still short of its objective—a completely adequate diet for the mentally ill.

There is first of all a need of an addition to the dietary budget. There is need of more adequate storage, as foods should be purchased and stored against seasonal advances in prices. In order to prevent waste through spoilage it is necessary that some types of foods be arranged so that they can be examined at frequent intervals. Modern culinary facilities, preparation rooms and electrical equipment are also needed. The present meat cutting room is entirely too small for the large quantities of meat used daily. The increased number of therapeutic diets has made necessary the addition of better facilities of preparation, now badly

needed. Purchase of new pressure pots, food cutters, mixer, slicing machine, ice cream freezer, scrubbing machine, aluminum polishing machine and other minor equipment should be made.

The quality of personnel has improved greatly, but is inadequate to the needs of the General Kitchen. As a whole the employees in this department are the lowest paid in the Institution, and until funds are available to pay better salaries it will be difficult to raise standard of efficiency.

There is an extremely crowded condition prevailing in the dining rooms, particularly in the white male and white female departments. Even a slight increase in population demands increased dining room facilities. When the new ward buildings alleviate to some extent the overcrowded conditions of the wards, a marked increase in population may be expected, necessitating some provision for additional dining room space. The present dining rooms are in need of additional equipment: dish trucks, dish-washing machines, improved ice water facilities, additions to the aluminum-ware and better ventilation.

Due to the increase of special diets prepared in the General Kitchen, there is now a definite need for a well trained dietician, experienced in nutritional and dietetic supervision, who under a minimum budget can plan well-balanced meals of therapeutic value in physical and mental illness.

#### HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Since its establishment in September, 1934, the Horticulture Department has accomplished a phenomenal change in the appearance of the reservation, particularly in the grounds about the medical center. A Supervisor well trained in horticultural activities was employed to design the landscaping, and to direct all work in connection with the Institution's lawn, shrubbery, flowers, and fruit groves.

If for no other reason, the expense involved in the horticultural program has been justified by the creation of a more pleasant environment for the patients, who, before the planting of shrubbery, lawn and flowers, were accustomed to a view from the windows that at the best was not calculated to produce an agreeable emotional or mental reaction.

The various projects included in the horticultural work have also afforded occupational therapy of an interesting and health-



building type for white male patients, who are only too eager to be given any activity which will take them out of doors.

Much grading and terracing has been completed during this period and all unsightly objects, such as dead trees, stumps and dead limbs removed. The lawn area has been increased from 25 to 78 acres, and is better cared for than ever before. Equipment purchased to make this possible included one horse-drawn lawnmower, one motor-driven lawnmower and six hand mowers. The work is done by six patients and one attendant. Lawns are serviced every two or three weeks under normal conditions. All paved roads (2.2 miles) are swept by hand, and grass edges (10 miles) are cut with hand tools.

Approximately 4,500 ornamental plants are now grouped around the foundations of the buildings. Landscaping and planting have been extended to include the area surrounding the following buildings, which prior to this period had received practically no attention: industrial shop, peace and sanitary department office, post office and beauty parlor building, sewerage disposal plant, embalmer's residence, stenographer's residence, and one of the physician's residences. Care of ornamental shrubbery and trees consists of cultivating, fertilizing, spraying, dusting and pruning and trimming.

A total of 52,364 cut flowers produced during the period of September 1, 1934, to July 1, 1936, for distribution throughout the wards of the various departments, are itemized as follows:

Pansies .....	7,065	Calendulas .....	5,605
Gladioli .....	3,222	Easter Lilies .....	100
Larkspur .....	984	Roses .....	29,512
Zinnias .....	4,116	Snapdragons .....	36
Narcissi .....	1,334	Spanish Iris .....	300
German Iris .....	90		

All work in connection with the planting and care of shrubbery and flowers is done by three patients and one attendant.

A dump truck, No. 38, purchased in June, 1935, has rendered the Horticulture Department excellent service, a detailed record being maintained on all repairs. Following is a record of loads hauled:

Soil .....	780 loads	Wood .....	43 loads
Sand .....	120 loads	Clay .....	137 loads
Canestalks .....	15 loads	Cinders .....	25 loads
Fertilizer .....	85 loads	Gravel .....	6 loads
Grass sod .....	69 loads	Trash .....	139 loads
Grass seed .....	2 loads	Sewer pipe .....	3 loads



Pecans .....	4 loads	Wire fencing .....	3 loads
Sash .....	1 load	Park benches .....	14 loads
Peatmos .....	6 loads	Shrubby and trees .....	83 loads
Lumber .....	2 loads	Christmas decorations ..	9 loads
Sprays .....	2 loads	Limerock .....	3 loads
Clay pots .....	1 load	Grove equipment .....	6 loads
Asphalt .....	1 load	Cement slabs .....	60 loads
Tubs .....	1 load	Seed potatoes .....	3 loads
Furniture .....	1 load	Fence posts .....	3 loads
Water .....	50 loads	Burlap bags .....	2 loads
Potatoes .....	11 loads	Barrels .....	2 loads
Corn .....	1 load	Berries .....	4 loads

Total loads hauled 1,697

The grove department is operated by one supervisor, one attendant and five patients. The 110 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres in groves are planted as follows:

	acres		acres
Plum .....	1	Hood pears .....	2
Pears .....	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tungoil .....	1
Grapes .....	14	Newberries .....	11
Satsuma .....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	Figs .....	11
Persimmons .....	2	Pecans .....	45

The Stone satsuma grove was abandoned on account of soil and drainage conditions.

Of the above, during February, 1935, two acres were planted to persimmons, and two acres to Hood pears; 870 Beacon grapes were replaced, 575 scuppernong vines planted, and 365 satsuma trees planted. In addition to cultivating, fertilizing, and pruning, this department has replaced 1,500 posts in the newberry grove, put in a fence three-fourths mile long, along the south boundary line, and straightened the fence in one of the pear groves. A barn has been built for the three mules used by the department, also three cattle gaps, one culvert, and a drainage ditch dug. Three weather sheds have been erected for the patients at different groves. A well has been cleaned and a pump installed for the watering of the mules.

Fruits produced by the grove department during this period are as follows:

	Sept. 1, 1934 - July 1, 1935	July 1, 1935 - July 1, 1936
Plums .....	0	15 bushels
Grapes .....	22 bushels	39 bushels
Satsumas .....	200 bushels	0 bushels
Newberries .....	6,184 quarts	14,276 quarts
Pears .....	0	536 hampers
Pecans .....	115 lbs.	3,693 lbs.
Potatoes .....	0	62,530 bushels

It is noticed that newberry production increased from 6,184 quarts in 1935 to 14,279 quarts in 1936, and with proper care it is believed this figure can be raised to 20,000 quarts per year. Crops this summer are off thirty to forty per cent on account of the extremely dry weather prevailing.

The one-acre plum orchard has produced thus far 15 bushels of plums. With police protection, it is believed it would produce at least 45 to 50 bushels, but it has not yet seemed an economical move to place a guard on this acre. Production of satsumas is low because of severe cold weather for the past two seasons, 525 trees having been lost through frost injury. The two-acre tract of Hood pears has suffered from rabbits eating the bark of the young trees, several trees having died during the spring. The surviving trees, however, are putting on a nice growth.

A 200-gallon capacity bean-sprayer purchased last winter is giving excellent service in the groves, also a truck, No. 14, purchased in April, 1936, and a team of mules received in exchange for a pair of cripples last spring.

During this period, in addition to the regular duties the Horticulture Department has accomplished or assisted in the following: 105 loads of scrap-iron removed from old dumping ground north of athletic field, building of small roads and bridges, filling of dumping ground north of chicken yard, furnishing two details of men at cane mill for six weeks, resurfacing of tennis courts, filling at diamond ball field, removing stumps and cleaning around power house, removing miniture golf course and grading grounds, removing approximately 20 dead trees, removing hedge of bamboo to make room for new General Hospital, removing shrubs from old Tuberculosis Hospital and utilizing to best advantage on grounds, assisting in filling and grading at sewerage disposal plant, removing sidewalks in Tuberculosis Hospital garden and filling low spots with clay, filling and grading of ditches left by plumbing and electrical department, transplantation of 43 large pear trees from new Tuberculosis Hospital to highways, sodding banks of sewerage disposal plant with total sod of 16,512 square feet, repairing and distributing 800 feet of garden hose.

**FARM DEPARTMENT**

At the present time the State Hospital has under cultivation 2,500 acres of land, in addition to that occupied by the dairy, hog farm and poultry farm, and the fruit groves cared for by the Horticultural Department. One hundred new acres have recently been cleared for the planting of vegetables.

With the intention of making the Institution as economically self-sustaining as possible, strenuous efforts have been made during the past biennium to reduce the cost of production on the farm. To a fair extent these efforts have met with success, although the extensive drouth during the present summer has brought severe and unexpected losses in crops.

Due to various factors involved in the operation of an institutional farm, the cost of production at times exceeds what it would theoretically figure in a private enterprise. But at all times costs have been held to a point far enough below market prices to effect a substantial saving to the state in the subsistence budget of the Institution.

In some instances production has been considerably increased without increase in costs. For instance, during the second fiscal year milk production was increased approximately 7,500 gallons over the first year, while there are only 193 milk cows at present compared with 192 last year.

Food costs may be expected to drop noticeably during 1937 and subsequent years, as a result of the irrigation system to be installed on the farm. With well water furnished at 600 gallons per minute, 22 acres will be placed under irrigation this coming fall, 200 acres of irrigated land being set as the goal. The present loss on the truck farm is from fifty to seventy-five per cent. due to lack of water, occurring approximately two out of three years. Planned for operation and upkeep at minimum cost, it is expected that in two years the cost of installing the system will more than pay for itself in saving of crops planted. It also is anticipated that by spacing crops at the right intervals to have enough of one supply on hand at a time, that the work of the canning plant will be reduced to a minimum, thus effecting a further reduction in costs.

New labor saving equipment added to the farm during the biennium includes the following: two new John-Deere Tractors, with three gang disc plows equipped with pneumatic tires, which

reduce the cost of plowing and hauling about forty per cent.; two three-horse plows, two mowing machines, one hay rake, one hay press, one ensilage cutter, two Ford V-8 trucks with stake bodies, and one fifth wheel trailer with 16-foot body for Ford V-8 chassis. Two new 1,200 capacity incubators have been purchased for the poultry department, also one one-horse wagon. A new brooder house has been constructed. In the canning plant equipment received from the dismantled government canning plants has proved to be very useful.

Construction of one new barn has been completed, and two structures have been erected for housing of the colored prisoners.

A total of fifty-seven white prisoners and forty-four colored are now working on the hospital farm. The two camps are operated according to the rules of the State Prison Commission, under the direction of the Superintendent of the hospital. The white prisoners are young boys, ranging in age from sixteen to twenty-one, many of whom are first offenders. They do not wear stripes or any other mark to identify them as prisoners. Various types of recreation are provided, and privileges not ordinarily granted to state prisoners, are allowed, with the aim of rehabilitating these young men. This camp was first established in February, 1935, and to date has proved most successful.

Special efforts have been made to better sanitary conditions, particularly in the dairy barn and the hog department, and periodical inspection is made by the farm Supervisor.

Accompanying tabulations indicate production during this period on the farm, canning plant, dairy poultry and hog farm.

#### VEGETABLES GROWN ON HOSPITAL FARM

	July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936
	Bushels	Bushels
String beans .....	2,636	794
Butter Beans .....	847	523
Beets .....	219	913
Cabbage .....	2,861	2,907
Carrots .....	473	355
Cucumbers .....	360	13½
Cantaloupes .....	277	119
Corn—Roasting .....	2,519	2,385
Tomatoes .....	2,862	1,272½
Egg Plant .....	582	609
Collards .....	1,055	559
Irish Potatoes .....	3,038	902
Sweet Potatoes .....	7,101	2,388

	July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936
	Bushels	Bushels
Bell Peppers .....	87	435½
Onions .....	1,468	538
Okra .....	629	1,803
Lettuce .....	13	7
Mustard .....	204	749
Radish .....	199	50
Rutabagas .....	1,533	1,800
Squash .....	1,929	786
Peas—Field .....	562	282
Turnips .....	4,913	4,633
Watermelons .....	4,876	11,191
Pears .....	.....	138
Pecans .....	.....	576 lbs.

## GENERAL FARM

Corn .....	7,311 Bushels	4,620 Bushels
Hay, Baled .....	12,000 Bales	4,000 Bales
Sugar Cane—Seed .....	125,000 Stalks	150,000 Stalks
Syrup .....	12,116 Gallons	17,095 Gallons

## DAIRY

## On Hand June 30th.

Milk Cows .....	192	193
Dry Cows .....	123	154
Heifers and Yearlings .....	156	123
Bulls .....	11	9
Steers .....	2	3
Calves .....	37	33
Cows—Died .....	11	13
Heifers and Yearlings—Died .....	.....	12
Bulls—Died .....	.....	3
Calves—Died .....	53	50
Cows—Butchered .....	5	23
Bulls—Butchered .....	1	2

## Dairy Feed Used

Wheat Bran .....	254,800 Lbs.	333,200 Lbs.
C. S. Meal .....	224,000 Lbs.	324,000 Lbs.
Linseed Meal .....	53,700 Lbs.	74,500 Lbs.
Velvet Beans .....	48,387 Lbs.	17,755 Lbs.
Corn—Crushed .....	7,115 Bus.	6,512 Bus.
C. S. Hulls .....	13,000 Lbs.	.....
Crushed Oats .....	101,400 Lbs.	.....

Milk Produced .....	138,779¾ Gallons	146,000 Gallons
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## Feed Grown for Dairy Cattle

Ensilage .....	680 Tons	680 Tons
Cabbage .....	60 Tons	25 Tons
Rutabagas .....	150 Tons	50 Tons
Corn—Green .....	125 Tons	125 Tons
Velvet Beans .....	100 Tons	150 Tons
Millet .....	20 Tons	20 Tons

## Pasture for Dairy Cattle

Oats .....	300 Acres	300 Acres
Austrian Peas .....	40 Acres	40 Acres
Hairy Vetch .....	40 Acres	40 Acres



## POULTRY DEPARTMENT

	July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936
Chickens on Hand June 30th .....	5,488	8,894
Chickens Raised .....	3,974	6,209
Chickens Bought .....	738	578
Used in Hospital .....	2,330	2,808
Chickens Died .....	172	573
Turkeys on Hand .....	516	532
Turkeys Purchased .....	78	17
Turkeys Raised .....	353	318
Turkeys Used .....	431	317
Turkeys Died .....	34	2

## Feed Used for Poultry

Meat Scraps .....	111 Sacks	156 Sacks
Oats—Heavy .....	118 Sacks	228 Sacks
Oyster Shell .....	21 Sacks	75 Sacks
Wheat Shorts .....	441 Sacks	538 Sacks
Wheat .....	451 Sacks	525 Sacks
Powdered Sweet Milk .....	57 Sacks	92 Sacks
Alfalfa Leaf Meal .....	124 Sacks	155 Sacks
Starting Mash .....	8 Sacks	.....
Scratch Feed .....	6 Sacks	.....
Laying Mash .....	6 Sacks	.....
Corn—Yellow .....	248 Sacks	234 Sacks
Corn—Yellow Meal .....	318 Sacks	.....
Cracked Corn .....	.....	2,277 Bus.

## CANNING DEPARTMENT

	1934	1935
Turnips (No. 10 Cans) .....	3,090	.....
Blackberries .....	3,910	1,877
New Berries .....	.....	659
String Beans .....	5,886	10,339
Butter Beans .....	.....	1,403
Carrots .....	861	.....
Sweet Potatoes .....	456	.....
Beets .....	783	.....
Corn—Green .....	1,479	1,248
Figs .....	419	199
Peaches .....	60	5,765
Squash .....	5,610	3,670
Tomatoes .....	3,982	5,059
Irish Potatoes .....	.....	427
Pears .....	8,190	1,140
Grape Juice (Pint Bottles) .....	.....	389

## HOG DEPARTMENT

Hogs on Hand June 30 .....	905	956
Hogs Butchered .....	703	309
Hogs Died .....	140	75
Feed Grown for Hogs		
Peanuts .....	250 Acres	150 Acres
Watermelons .....	40 Tons	30 Tons
Pasture for Hogs		
Oats .....	100 Acres	30 Acres
Rape .....	50 Acres	.....

**CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT**

The activities of the Construction Department of the Florida State Hospital include the construction of all buildings not let on contract, all remodeling, repairing and painting, the manufacture of the Institution's furniture, surveying for construction and landscaping, operation of a colored prison camp, maintenance of the railroad spur track, and the handling of all insurance records. The scope of the work must of necessity be extensive and the types of jobs varied, in order to care for the housing requirements of an institution operating 263 buildings on its reservation.

The Construction Department includes on its personnel 53 employees, including the supervisor, bookkeeper, foremen and stock-room clerk. Ten to fifteen men are regularly employed in the erection of new buildings and in the remodeling and repair of old buildings. Three to five men are regularly employed in the necessary painting, which is a major task involved in the Institution's program of preservation, beautification, and sanitation.

From five to seven skilled cabinet makers are employed in the carpenter shop in the manufacture of the Institution's furniture. A surveyor and his assistant do all the necessary surveying and laying out of plots on the reservation. The remaining employees in this department operate the sawmill, woodmill and supervise the prison camp.

The service of seventy-five colored state prisoners are used by the Construction Department in connection with the sawmill, and by other departments in terracing and improving the grounds and in maintaining proper drainage. This colored prison camp is operated and supervised by the Construction Department.

The services of an average of six patients are used by the Carpenter Shop in the construction of furniture. Such activity is never compulsory for any patient, but is done under his own volition and as a part of his treatment through the occupational therapy program.

Two modern brick structures have been erected at the Florida State Hospital during the biennium. The Comfort Station, a one-story brick building, was completed in 1935 and now houses the post office, central unit radio station, employees' beauty parlor, employees' barber shop and public rest rooms. Prior to the occupancy of this building, the post office and radio station were included in the administration building, which was so congested that some type of expansion was imperative.

A new Isolation Ward building for the White Female Department, with one story and a basement, was constructed during this period to provide a separate, isolated location for amoebic dysentery patients, thus avoiding any possible spread of infection. These two structures are provided with slate roof, and are fire-proof and modern in every way.

With federal aid, and designed by the State Board of Health, a modern Sewerage Disposal Plant was completed by the Florida State Hospital in 1935 and now acts as a safeguard to the health of the entire community. Prior to the operation of this plant, all of the Institution's sewerage ran into open creeks, endangering the water supply and general sanitation.

Several badly needed frame buildings have been constructed during the past two years by the Institution. A new office and warehouse with slate roof was erected for the Construction Department, affording more adequate space and leaving the old office for an additional store room. A one-story frame building with metal roof has been constructed for the housing of prisoners, together with a building of practically the same nature to be used for a dining room in connection with the prison camp. The prisoners heretofore have been housed in the basement of the Colored Male Ward Building, a very unsatisfactory arrangement.

After the sites for the new hospital buildings, now under construction as PWA projects, were determined, it was found necessary to build a temporary tuberculosis hospital building for use until the new tuberculosis ward building shall be completed. This temporary building, a one-story frame structure, has been erected by the Construction Department at minimum expense. After the new Tuberculosis Hospital is occupied, the temporary building will be torn down and the material used for other purposes.

A new chicken brooder house has been built and is being operated by the Poultry Department on the Farm, adding considerably to the efficiency of operation in this unit. This building is a frame structure with metal roof.

Due to the crowded condition of the Nurses' Home, a one-story frame building, with slate roof, is being erected for the housing of employees of the Construction and Engineering Departments. Construction should reach completion sometime during the present year.

The increase in population during the past few years has necessitated a more adequate space for recreation. A larger and more pleasant recreation yard for the white male patients is now being built, enclosed by chain link fencing with a concrete base. This project has been held up during the past few months due to a shortage in labor, but is expected to be completed this year. Surveys have been made for erection of the same type of fencing around the white female and colored female yards, and plans are ready to carry through the work upon completion of project at present under way.

In addition to the new construction, a program of extensive remodeling and repair work has been carried through during the biennium. Since a number of the Institution's main buildings are over a hundred years old, efforts must be made periodically to modernize and recondition these plants. The roof and interior of wards 5, 6 and 7 of the White Male Department and the Recreation Hall, included in the same building, were in a bad state of repair some months past. The old, decayed rafters and plates were sagged from eight to ten inches, causing the roof, also decayed, to become deformed and extremely leaky. The old rafters and plates have been replaced with a good grade of lumber, the old roof replaced with a new standing seam roof, with asbestos slate roof. New gutters, eaves, trough and conductor pipe have also been installed, and new linen rooms built. The floors have been resurfaced, polished and waxed. In the recreation hall, the acoustics have been greatly improved, making the weekly picture shows more enjoyable. The necessary air conditioning has also been installed in the hall.

Major alterations have been put into effect at the General Hospital, tearing out the interior of the east wing and constructing a more elaborate and modern arrangement. New bathrooms, serving rooms, toilets and linen rooms with adequate space have been installed in this building. Bathrooms are floored with reinforced concrete and tile. The roof being in such a condition as to be beyond repair, replacement was made with a new roof of a combination asbestos slate. Due to the inadequacy of the former X-Ray Room and lack of space for development of films, the space provided has been considerably enlarged, for both the X-Ray machine and the Dark Room. Sheet lead was used in lining the new Dark Room. A special room was built for the Violet Ray equipment, formerly used in the X-Ray Room.



Residence No. 267 has been moved approximately 300 yards from its original location, rebuilt entirely and transformed into a modern duplex apartment house. In the commissary new offices have been installed, giving more office floor space and facilitating efficiency in operation. In the Receiving Hospital the old, decayed, plastered walls have been torn out and replaced with new walls. Serving rooms in this building have been remodeled and a new suite of offices installed for the eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. The entire interior of this building has been repainted. An additional two-story room has been added to the Diet Kitchen for the purpose of installing electrical refrigeration, and eliminating the unsanitary method of using old style ice boxes.

In the colored male ward building, most of the sashes, frames, doors, screen doors and screen windows had been in use from 25 to 30 years, and were in a state of actual decay when they were replaced recently. Frames, sashes and doors were constructed of the best grade of cypress that could be purchased, so that it will not be necessary to replace them for a good many years to come. Residence No. 217 has been enlarged with a two-room addition. A new deck roof has been placed on the main body of the Power House building, and a corrugated metal roof placed recently on the Machine Shop Building and Coal Shed.

Spiral fire escapes have been installed in the infirmary. The patients cared for in this department are for the most part invalids. In the event of fire, the attendants could immediately pass these patients through the escapes which form an exit to safety. In addition to the remodeling and major repair work, of course, many repair jobs of a minor nature were also made during this period. The repair department has had three men constantly employed in the proper maintenance and minor repairs of the buildings. Six to eight painters devote their time to repaint work on the buildings, furniture, steam lines and other articles.

During the period in question the sawmill has been in operation, except for a period of about six months, cutting various grades and sizes of lumber. In connection with the sawmill the planer mill has dressed lumber for the various jobs under way, the total footage of lumber cut and dressed being indicated on the accompanying table. Prior to just a few months past, the storage space for lumber was entirely inadequate to prevent exposure to the



weather. A new lumber shed has been erected to fill this need, although there is still not enough space to care for the average stock of lumber coming through the lumber yard. In connection with the operation of the saw and planer mills, the Construction Department maintains and operates the Logging Department, supplying the Sawmill with logs from the various tracts of land belonging to the Institution. Also a Woodmill is operated, furnishing the Institution with necessary house wood and stove wood.

During this period the Carpenter Shop has been in constant operation manufacturing office furniture and fixtures, ward furniture and equipment, house furniture, and caskets, as indicated on the accompanying table. The Carpenter Shop has also manufactured, during this period, 2,000 crates for the storing of fruits and vegetables canned at the Canning Plant.

The equipment of the Carpenter Shop has been modernized with the addition of machinery that brings about a saving in lumber and greatly increases the efficiency of operation. Included in the recently installed equipment are one combination window frame machine, one overhead cut-off saw and woodworking machine, and a blower system which keeps the shop free of shavings and sawdust, eliminating any fire hazards that may be attributed to the case of such. Aside from the new equipment installed in the Carpenter Shop, two hoist engines have been purchased for use in major construction.

In addition to the foregoing, the Construction Department has handled terracing and ground improvements, erection of fences and laying of sewers. During the biennium some 2,100 feet of sewer lines have been laid, a portion of which was done as CWA projects, installing manholes at proper intervals. A concrete culvert has been installed adjacent to the Foundry Building, continuing for 550 feet toward State Road No. 1. This culvert takes care of the surface waters that flow from the hillsides nearby, carrying them to a point where it flows into the Apalachicola river.

Up until recently a permanent boundary line of the reservation had never been established, therefore in order to ascertain exactly the description and location of lands owned by the Institution in the State of Georgia, the Construction Department has established a permanent line, conspicuous enough to enable anyone to identify the property of the Florida State Hospital.

The work of road construction and all heavy manual labor is carried on by the Construction Department with colored convict labor, a prison camp being operated under the direction of that department.

#### ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN CARPENTER SHOP

The following is a list of the different articles manufactured in the Carpenter Shop during the period from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936, aside from screen doors, screen windows, panel doors, sash, door frames and window frames used in connection with new buildings under construction and repairs to old buildings:

260	Benches, miscellaneous makes and sizes.
96	Bean Paddles.
48	Bakery Peels.
12	Basketball Backs.
1	Boot-black Stand.
3	Book Cabinets.
2	Sets Bleachers for Diamond Ball Court.
4	Bridge Tables with Inlaid Tops.
12	Bridge Tables, Plain.
7	Barrel Racks.
16	Bulletin Boards.
2	Baby Beds.
10	Cabinets, Clothes.
12	Cabinets, Filing.
5	Cabinets, Medicine.
2	Cabinets, Kitchen.
20	Cabinets, Locker and Wardrobe.
2	Cabinets, Broom.
6	Coffee Urn Stands.
20	Chopping Blocks.
2,000	Crates for canned vegetables and fruits.
28	Chairs, Upholstered, Straight.
5	Chairs, Upholstered, Rockers.
41	Chairs, Plain Straight.
2	Chairs, Office Swivel.
8	Chairs, Plain Rockers.
3	Chairs, Shampoo.
6	Chairs, Commode.
1	Chair, Protective Fluoroscopic.
1	Cabinet, Stationery.
1	Cabinet, 7-bin Food.
1	Cabinet, Counter Desk.
1	Cabinet, Built-in.
1	Dining Room Suite.
18	Desks, Office.
1	Desk and Chart Cabinet Combination.
84	Dipper Handles.
2	Drawing Boards.
11	Flower Boxes.
9	Hat and Coat Hook Stands.
31	Ironing Boards.
10	Ladders.
4	Meat Boxes.
13	Music Stands.
4	Meat Blocks.
8	Pot Stands.
1	Pelvis Suspension Frame.

- 1 Police Booth.
- 57 Stools.
- 6 Service Tables, Linoleum Topped.
- 1 Stretcher Frame.
- 1 Sweat Box.
- 2 Shirt Folding Boards.
- 101 Tables, Dining.
- 114 Tables, miscellaneous sizes and makes.
- 1 Table, End.
- 171 Tables, Folding. (For aged patients.)
- 1 Table, Occasional.
- 6 Tables, Typewriter.
- 3 Tables, Dressing.
- 1 Trailer Body.
- 1 Truck Body for Laundry Truck.
- 1 Tool Box.
- 7 Truck Bodies for Fairbanks Factory Trucks.
- 1 Waste Basket.
- 1 Washing Machine Cylinder.
- 1 What-not Stand.
- 6 Bedroom Suites—each consisting of Beds,  
Wardrobes, Highboys, End Tables and Dressers.

#### SAW AND PLANING MILLS

	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936
Timber Cut .....	514,698	434,665
Lumber Dressed .....	463,228	391,199

#### CASKET DEPARTMENT

	Quantity
Pauper Caskets lined and painted .....	447
Cloth Finished Caskets .....	111
Shipping Cases .....	178
Metal Lined Sealers .....	4
Grave Markers .....	24
Spanish Satin Ruffles .....	90
Alpaca Ruffles .....	24
Paper Casket Covers .....	72
Oilcloth Casket Covers .....	12

#### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Under the jurisdiction of the Engineering Department are organized all of the functions of the Institution that are mechanical in nature, including the steam plant, electric plant, refrigeration plant, waterworks, plumbing department, foundry, machine shop, garage, and fire department. Through these various divisions, the Institution is equipped to operate on almost a self-sufficient basis. Repair work of practically every type may be taken care of on the reservation.

The steam plant furnishes steam continuously for heat, cooking, laundry, and driving refrigerating machines and machines for the generation of electric current. With a rated capacity of

1,411 H. P., the plant consists of the following: four 150 H. P. H. R. T. boilers, one 300 H. P. Marine type B. & W. W. T. boiler and one 511 H. P. three-drum Erie City W. T. boiler. The four 150 H. P. boilers were installed during 1921 and were hand-fired until 1928, when electric driven Warrior Pulverizers were installed. The 300 H. P. boiler was installed during 1926 and equipped with electric driven Warrior pulverizer at the time of installation. During 1929 the 511 H. P. boiler, equipped with steam driven Erie City pulverizer, was installed. It will be seen from the foregoing that the steam plant is inadequate to take care of the needs of the Institution, with its new and modern equipment. Every effort has been made to conserve and make changes so as to meet the demands on the plant, but during the winter months the demand is as high as 2,700 H. P. and it is necessary to run the boilers at approximately 200% rating.

Every effort has been made to obtain a first class coal at a reduced price, and it is believed that this objective has been obtained. Specifications were set and standard A. S. M. E. tests run on all coals in Alabama within these specifications. As a result of these tests, and with competitive bidding the best possible coal has been bought for the money available.

During the past biennium all boiler feed pumps have been centrally located, making operation easier and increasing the efficiency of the plant. A pump was installed to reclaim the water used for condensing and pump into the storage tanks from which it is used for all purposes except drinking. The temperature added to this water at the plant resulted in considerable saving, as it prevented any water mains from bursting during the winter months, and reduced the cost of heating water. Prior to that time this water was simply thrown out.

As the load steadily increased, and the boilers had to be run at high rating, it became a problem to keep burners in the boilers. So a water cooled burner was designed, fabricated and installed to surmount this difficulty.

The addition of electric appliances within the plant during this period, caused the transformers to become overloaded, so that it became necessary to get larger transformers or to design some way whereby they could be run at a heavy overload. So a water jacket was designed and installed, carrying off the heat caused by the overload. This project was accomplished entirely by the

Engineering Department's labor and shops, and to date is operating satisfactorily.

In order to arrive at a true estimate of the cost of steam production, the plant requires considerable equipment in the form of steam flow meters, gauges, thermometers and water meters. It is believed that while the cost may seem a little high compared with some other plants of the same type, it does compare favorably considering the service rendered. Without use of the above instruments, the estimated cost for producing steam is \$ .67 per thousand pounds.

The Institution's electric plant consists of one 250 H. P. Skinner Unafflow Engine direct connected to one 168 KW GE 2,300 volt generator, and one 600 KW GE 2,500 volt, 3,600 RPM turbo-generator unit. The 250 HP unit was installed during 1921. The 400 HP unit was bought second hand and installed during 1928, and the turbine unit was bought second hand and installed during 1933.

Electric current is used for power to drive machinery of all kinds, used for cooking, sterilizing, heating water, house and street lighting. During the closing biennium, 900 KW was generated and supplied for the aforementioned purposes. Due to the fact that much of the machinery is getting old, and new buildings will be placed into use, with the addition of new machinery, the electric load, already on the increase, may be expected to become seriously overloaded within the near future. If the old equipment were replaced with new and modern equipment, the cost of generating electricity could be lowered considerably.

During the past two years the refrigerating plant has manufactured 6,537 tons of ice for use in kitchens, hospitals, and for cooling water for all buildings, in addition to maintaining cold storage rooms at proper temperature. Drinking water is piped from one box centrally located in each building to drinking fountains throughout the building. These boxes are filled daily by the refrigerating department, insuring cold drinking water at all times. Since the fall of 1934 ice cards have been used to systemize the issuance of ice to employees. The ice needs of the Institution are, of course, placed first; then those employees entitled to it may secure ice upon authority of the cards.

In the Diet Kitchen one three-ton automatic York cold storage unit has been installed to take care of foods for the hospitals. The general kitchen has cold storage units which take care of all



departments except the hospitals, leaving the general cold storage at the power plant for vegetables raised on the farm. With the exception of one 20-ton York patented ice tank fabricated and installed by this department, the ice plant should be replaced with new equipment.

The Institution uses approximately 1,100,000 gallons of water daily, obtained from two sources. Water for general use is pumped from Mosquito Creek into one 250,000 gallon steel tank on the tower, one 60,000 and one 50,000 gallon tank. Drinking water is pumped from a deep well into a 210,000 gallon concrete reservoir and repumped to a 40,000 gallon steel tank on the tower. The hospital maintains two separate water systems and each is treated with chlorine gas. It would be much more efficient, safe, and economical to employ a filtering plant for this purpose.

Two water turbines installed during 1916 have been revamped during this period and are in good condition for this type of pump, but new and modern turbines would greatly increase the efficiency of the plant.

The plumbing department has operated to satisfaction, installing plumbing and heating in the new post office building, beauty and barber shops, White Female Isolation Building, and White Male Wards 5, 6 and 7. Plumbing, including modern hydrotherapeutic fixtures, were installed in the Base Hospital. Additional range toilets were installed in the White Female and Colored Female yards, and the plumbing was remodeled in the Funeral Parlor. Plumbing, including sterilizers made at the Institution, were installed in all buildings housing patients, for the prevention of amoebic dysentery infection.

Five mechanical dishwashers have been installed in the hospitals and two in the general hospital. Water and sewer mains were extended to take care of four additional buildings to be constructed. The plumbing department has also maintained all water and steam lines, which is quite an item.

Operation of the foundry is essential for the economical operation of machinery throughout the Institution. During the past two years the foundry cast into gears, sashweights, grates and castings of all kinds 107,906 pounds cast iron and 4,800 pounds brass.

In order to keep the machinery of all departments in repair and proper running condition, it is necessary to operate a machine shop. This shop finished all castings made by the foundry, fab-

ricated 236 single beds, 48 double beds, and two 6-foot steel tanks in the two-year period. With the exception of a lathe for large work, the equipment now in use in the machine shop is adequate to take care of all the needs of the Institution.

At the present time the Institution has in operation 41 cars, trucks and buses, two tractors and three lawn mowers, maintained by this department. The majority of the cars and trucks are very old and for some years the maintenance has been quite an item, but the purchase of ten new trucks during the past two years has reduced this account to a considerable extent. New equipment which has been added to the garage during the past two years are as follows: one motor analyzer, one electric grease gun, one electric automatic air compressor, one valve facing machine, one concrete and steel wash rack equipped with steam and water.

Fire protection is provided for the Institution by the Engineering Department. All buildings housing patients are equipped with automatic sprinklers and regular fire drills are held bi-monthly to train the personnel in the proper procedure to be followed in the event of fire. It requires one man to keep the following equipment in order and ready for use at all times: 8 hose carts, 20 40-gallon soda and acid extinguishers, 4,150 feet 2-inch linen hose, 4,700 feet 2½ rubber lines hose, 123 feet hose racks in buildings, one ladder wagon equipped with 40 feet and 60 feet extension ladders.

Formerly the fire equipment stood in the open, exposed to all weather conditions; a shelter is now provided.

A modern fire truck and other fire-fighting equipment is badly needed, in that the hazards of a fire here are far more than a city of the same population, approximately 5,000. It is necessary to traverse the equivalent of five or six city blocks in order to get to the opposite side of the ward buildings. More adequate fire-fighting equipment is recommended and strongly urged.

#### ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

In addition to handling the construction and maintenance of electric lighting, telephone, and radio distribution for the Florida State Hospital, the Electrical Department has answered over 2,600 emergency calls during the past biennium. This department has reconditioned or installed new wiring in a number of old buildings where the wiring was found to be in bad condition.

Voltage drop was excessive in several locations, due to inadequate wiring, and in some cases was hazardous from a standpoint of fire or accidental contact by patients. Numerous cases have been found in the old buildings where the insulation had broken down from age and overloading to a point where small currents were flowing between conductors.

To every extent that time has permitted, wiring in these old buildings has been brought up to the standard of the National Electric Code, and to the Institution's standard of all metal covering for wiring in buildings. With the purpose of lessening maintenance costs, simplifying construction, and guaranteeing an adequate system for the future, the Institution keeps to a rigid and thinwall conduit as concealed raceways in all buildings with the exception of frame residences, where B. X. Armored Cable and conduit has been permitted to lessen the cost. Following is a list of the principal old buildings rewired or reconditioned during this period:

Base Hospital Building, No. 235  
Nurses' Home  
Diet Kitchen and Classroom building, No. 237  
Doctors' Quarters Building, No. 3  
Conference Room, Building No. 1  
Wards 6, 7, and 8, in Old White Male Building, No. 52  
General Kitchen, No. 9 and No. 10  
Refrigeration Rooms, Ice Making room, Boiler room and  
Coal Shed at Power House  
Colored Female Building, No. 29  
Colored Male Building, No. 37  
Old Dairy Building, No. 124  
Construction Building, No. 77  
Portions of Receiving Hospital, No. 238  
Old Incubator House  
New Sewing Room in Building No. 50  
New Offices in Commissary  
Eleven Residences

The following new buildings have been erected on the reservation during the past two years, the complete installation of wiring and fixtures having been installed by the Electrical Department:

Isolation Ward, No. 16  
Post Office, Barber Shop and Beauty Parlor  
Duplex Apartment House, No. 267  
Warehouse near Construction Building  
Prison Quarters near Construction Building  
New Construction Office and Drafting Room  
Three New Prison Quarters at Prison Farm  
Temporary Tuberculosis Building, No. 147  
New Dormitory, No. 155  
Refrigerator Addition to Diet Kitchen  
New Brooder House, No. 167  
Garages, rear of Administration Building

The illumination within the buildings of the Institution has been considerably beneath the standards of what is commonly called good lighting, and strong efforts have been made to raise the foot candles of illumination to the recommended values with good diffusion and avoidance of glare. In line with this policy, the Electrical Department has installed over 100 new commercial units in the following locations: foyer and offices of Base Hospital, patients' reading rooms, White Female Building, Recreation Hall, reception room in White Male Building, Doctors' Quarters, Chief Physician's Offices, Stenographers' Offices, Conference Room in Administration Building, General Kitchen and various smaller buildings.

A total of 194 watthour meters have been installed throughout the Institution with very beneficial results, especially in the Cost Accounting Department, and in efforts made to curtail the wastage of current. From the metering of buildings, the Electrical Department is also gaining information that will assist greatly in planning for future needs.

A new Kellogg Common Battery telephone switchboard has been installed at the Institution, with secret service cord circuits and automatic two-party ringing features. The old magneto switchboard was obsolete, cost a great deal to maintain, and operated very slowly. At the time the change was made the entire telephone distribution system was reconditioned, eliminating all grounds and crosses in cables. Five thousand three hundred and eighty feet of new telephone cable was laid underground or pulled into existing tile ducts, and a large part of the overhead telephone lines removed in order to beautify grounds, incidentally reducing both lightning and maintenance troubles. The Institution now uses 133 telephones, its three operators handling approximately 2,000 calls per day, the number having doubled since changing from the old magneto switchboard.

The centralized radio receiving panel was removed from the Administration Building and reinstalled in the new Post Office during this period, necessitating the changing of all underground cables to the new location.

During the past biennium the CWA and FERA completed the installation of the ornamental series street lighting system, which project was handled by the Institution's Electrical Department. This project covered the installation of 41 ornamental standards with 6.6 ampere, 2,500 lumen constant current lamps enclosed in



rippled glass lighting units. About 11,500 feet of 5,000 volt armored parkway cable was laid in trenches, and 19,000 feet of overhead circuit installed to feed the above series lighting circuit.

The above system is far more efficient than the old street lighting system, which was served by about five different transformers, and in addition the new street lighting is ornamental. The removal of the unsightly overhead pole lines has assisted greatly in the Institution's beautification program.

Aside from street lighting, in carrying out this work the Electrical Department has installed during this period the following: over 2 miles of conduit, sizes  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches to 3 inches; eight miles of twisted pair weatherproof telephone wire; 22 miles of rubber covered 600 volt wire, including new and old; one mile of telephone cable; and 104 Watthour meters, including primary and secondary meters. Of course, miscellaneous control apparatus, fixtures, and appliances, poles, cross arms, and distribution transformers, with their accompanying primary equipment, were necessary in connection with the above.

Efforts will continue to be made to place as much of the electrical distribution system underground as possible, where it is believed the decreased cost of maintenance and depreciation will offset the increased cost of underground feeders, and telephone cables.

At the present time air-conditioning is coming up for special study by the Electrical Department in the effort to control cleanliness, humidity, temperature and movements of air in buildings, especially in the new Tuberculosis Hospital. It is believed that more speedy recovery of tuberculosis patients will be effected by a controlled humidity, temperature, and clean, fresh air at all times.

#### SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

The abolishment of the Purchasing Department of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, effective June 30th, 1935, necessitated that the Florida State Hospital establish a department for the handling of institutional supplies, these supplies amounting to a sum exceeding \$700,000.00 annually. Such a department was organized August 1st, 1935, its executive head being designated as Supply Clerk, and his duties being to handle all details in connection with purchases by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions for this and other State Institutions.



The most constructive accomplishment of this department has been in the prompt payment of invoices, resulting in the creation of a great deal of good will toward the Institution, in addition to a saving in cash discounts effected, which, after eleven months of operation, now reaches a figure of \$3,135.13. The Institution has built up a reputation for being conducted on a business-like basis, which is often commented on by the wholesale dealers throughout the State. In addition, it has been possible to avoid the large charges for cash discounts, which the Institution formerly had to stand.

All contracts formerly made have been renewed during the past biennium either at the old prices or at a reduction. Only emergency purchases, of course, are made by the Supply Department, the regular purchases on quarterly requisitions being placed by the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, with the details being handled by the Supply Clerk. Such quarterly purchases are contracted on a competitive basis with the use of sealed bids, awards being made to the lowest bidder. It is endeavored, however, by the Board of Commissioners to give preference to Florida dealers, in every case possible.

Efforts have been made to operate closely on market conditions, and it is believed that substantial savings have been effected as a result of this policy. Endeavor has also been made to standardize specifications for equipment and supplies, in so far as is practicable. At the time the present Superintendent assumed his duties, a conglomeration of materials were being purchased, many being unsuited to the purpose for which they finally had to be put to use. A great deal of progress has been made in the process of standardization, considerably lowering the cost of maintenance and replacement. A great deal of such standardization, however, remains to be effected, and plans have been laid to accomplish more along this line in the coming biennium.

Specifications have been gradually raised on a number of commodities, but particularly on foodstuffs and drygoods. This has been particularly true in the purchase of meats, a rigid inspection being made upon arrival of shipment, to see that specifications are duly met.

It is felt that the raising of specifications, the standardizing of materials, and the prompt payment of invoices, have placed the Supply Department on an efficiently operating basis as affecting the several departments of the Institution, the Board of Commis-

sioners of State Institutions, and the various dealers throughout the State, all of which are involved in the matter of purchasing.

#### COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT

The Storekeeper, in charge of the Commissary, is responsible for the proper receiving, checking, storage and distribution of all equipment and supplies received for the use of the Florida State Hospital. Entirely reorganized during the past biennium, the Commissary is at present operating far more efficiently than was the case two and more years ago.

Under the system now in effect, receiving clerks in the Commissary receive and check not only deliveries of goods purchased for the Institution, but all products raised on the Florida State Hospital farm, and all items manufactured in the Industrial Shop, the Sewing Room, and other producing departments, before distribution is made to the departments requisitioning the goods. All requisitions and sales of any nature are now handled in this department and complete records maintained at all times. Even small purchases made from local merchants are checked through this central agency.

Early during this period, the Superintendent installed in the Commissary a systematic program of cleaning and inspection, improving the efficiency of operation, sanitary conditions, and appearance of the stock and premises. Special clean-up days are now observed, and the stock is systematically arranged so as to prevent confusion or waste of time and energy.

An additional large room has been made available for storage of canned goods put up in the Institution's canning factory. This increased floor space made it possible to remove canned goods from the canning factory as it was produced, reducing losses and improving the handling of stock. New offices for this department have been built, larger, more comfortable and better equipped, and a storage room has been provided for the two trucks used by the Commissary.

Since the Commissary operates in a central position with relation to the various departments of an organization partially self-sustaining, any deficiency in its routine affects seriously the functioning of the entire Institution, and for this reason every effort has been made to place this department on an efficiently conducted basis.

**WARD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT**

On February 1st, 1936, the Department of Ward Supplies and Equipment was established, with the purpose of consolidating the manufacture, maintenance and storage of all ward necessities, including patients' clothing, into one unit, under one supervision. Prior to that time the several departments concerned with the handling of these supplies were unrelated, operating in locations some distance apart, and under entirely separate supervision. The inevitable result of such lack of organization was duplication of effort, waste of time and labor, excessive transportation, general confusion, lack of discipline, and frequently an unintentional working at cross purposes. Centralization as to location and supervision was essential if these interrelated units were ever to operate on a modern and efficient basis.

This consolidation began in February with the reorganization of the Industrial Shop and the two sewing rooms under one management. It is intended to merge the storage, repair and general care of ward supplies in this department as soon as the plan can be worked out feasibly. Two sewing rooms, engaged in almost identical work, were in existence prior to February 1st, one in the Engineering Department, the other in the White Female Department. The duplication in management was pointless, and the haphazard methods of operation maintained production on an unnecessarily low level. These two sewing rooms were combined under the newly-appointed Supervisor of the Ward Supplies and Equipment Department, and re-established in a new location. An expert tailor was employed as foreman, whose knowledge of cutting cloth has meant an unprecedented saving during the five months under the new system. With the same number of seamstresses—fifteen—as were employed before, production has been speeded up considerably. Out of a total of 131,235 garments manufactured during the biennium, 29,676 have been completed in the past five months, as against 101,559 during the preceding 19 months, a monthly increase of 11% in output.

This speed-up in production has brought about a more satisfactory condition as regards the supply of patients' clothing, although the amount manufactured still remains far from adequate. It will be necessary to have available more funds for salaries, equipment and materials, in both the Sewing Room and the Laundry, before the Institution will be enabled to manufacture enough clothing so that purchases will not be necessary.

The Industrial Shop has been reorganized on an entirely new basis, is at present better equipped and more efficiently operated than ever before. In the Industrial Shop are included the shoe repair department, the bed repair and repainting department, the broom and mop department, the refinishing department, and the awning department. The smaller pieces of furniture not manufactured in the Construction Department are also made in the Industrial Shop. During the past five months 1,557 articles were manufactured and 3,929 articles repaired in the Industrial Shop. Accurate figures previous to this period were not available.

Under the new management the entire shop was thoroughly cleaned out and remodeled. Cabinets were built, in which were classified and stored tools which formerly were strewn carelessly about on tables and shelves, where patients working in the shop could use them for any desired purpose. All machinery was repaired and painted. Safety devices were applied to three different types of dangerous machinery, now making it practically impossible for anyone to be injured while at work. Grinding goggles were applied to the emery machine for the protection of the eyes.

The store room has been enlarged to three times its former size, with new stock shelves built in. All stores have been arranged so that they can be easily counted or located. For the first time a strict record is maintained on all items received, manufactured, requisitioned, purchased and issued. In the past the door to the store room was open to all employees of the Industrial Shop, including patients, but now nothing is removed except by the clerk in charge. Prior to February 1st a large amount of work was done without requisition, a situation which has now been cleared up so that every piece manufactured or repaired is approved through the Superintendent's office. The inventory just taken indicates that under the present system the shortage of stores has been cut down to a practically negligible amount.

In the repairing and painting of beds the addition of two new dipping vats used in removing old paint from beds has produced much quicker and better results than the old method of scraping with files and knives. A new building to be used for these dipping vats is now being erected, and a new respirator for the bed painter has been received.

Enlarged space for the workmen in the shoe repair department has increased efficiency in that division. A new counter and two



new cabinets built to take care of shoes coming from and going out to the various departments are now complete. A higher grade of leather is being used in the repair of shoes, and a new assortment of polishes and dyes has been put in.

In the broom and mop department a better quality of broom corn is now used, turning out brooms that not only look better, but are giving longer service. New efficiency methods have made it possible to turn out approximately twice the number manufactured prior to February 1st. Broom handles are now painted, making them more sanitary and durable. Two foot power broom machines which had been lying idle for two years were reconditioned and put back into use. A better grade of mop yarn is also being used, producing a more durable mop. A partition now being erected will be used for the storage of mop and broom handles checked back to the department.

The refinishing department has also been reorganized. By employing an experienced and trained refinishing man the shop is in a better position to do a high grade of refinishing on repaired furniture, also a better job on newly manufactured furniture.

The manufacture of awnings was transferred from the Carpenter Shop in the Construction Department over to the Industrial Shop in February. Awnings are now not only being manufactured on a larger scale, but a better awning is being produced, due mostly to the use of a better grade material.

The work of reorganizing the Sewing Room and Industrial Shop is by no means complete, but it is believed that this department is operating on a far more efficient basis. When it is entirely stabilized, plans for the consolidation of other types of work connected with the handling of ward supplies and equipment will go forward, with the aim of eliminating waste of time, labor, and materials, and turning out a higher quality of work.

#### ARTICLES MADE IN SEWING ROOM

	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936	Total
Awnings .....	17	19	36
Abdominal binders .....	2	0	2
Aprons, Barber .....	24	0	24
Aprons, Kitchen .....	1,415	1,318	2,733
Belts .....	2	1	3
Bags, Laundry .....	145	94	239
Bags, Sand .....	1	0	1
Bags, Coffee .....	37	24	61



	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936	Total
Bath Robes .....	220	360	580
Barber hair gowns .....	24	36	60
Bibs, Apron .....	687	446	1,133
Brassiers .....	2	0	2
Bags, Ice .....	24	0	24
Bags, Filter .....	2	0	2
Blanket, Baby .....	1	0	1
Bath Robe, Child .....	1	0	1
Bloomers .....	0	103	103
Bags, Balls and Bat .....	0	4	4
Covers, Cushion .....	40	2	42
Curtains .....	118	191	309
Chemise .....	3,497	5,240	8,737
Collars .....	296	173	469
Cuffs .....	388	254	642
Caps .....	253	182	435
Camisoles .....	553	356	909
Covers, Adding Machine .....	1	0	1
Covers, Bus Seat .....	12	1	13
Covers, Head Rest .....	84	0	84
Covers, Radiator .....	14	0	14
Curtains, Truck .....	2	0	2
Coats, Laboratory .....	10	12	22
Coats, Baby .....	2	0	2
Covers, Lounge .....	10	0	10
Covers, Stretcher .....	1	1	2
Covers, Chair .....	20	30	50
Covers, Truck .....	4	0	4
Chemise, Child .....	5	0	5
Covers, Sewing .....	9	0	9
Covers, Screen .....	0	18	18
Covers, Tray .....	0	36	36
Dresses, Patient .....	4,884	7,020	11,904
Dresses, Special .....	61	1	62
Dresses, Attendant .....	316	286	602
Dresses, Baby .....	23	6	29
Drawers, Men .....	3,178	2,074	5,252
Drawers, Ladies .....	1,487	2,604	4,091
Drawers, Child .....	11	0	11
Diapers .....	24	0	24
Gowns .....	6,555	5,151	11,706
Gowns, Operating .....	6	32	38
Gowns, Baby .....	8	6	14
Leggins, Patient .....	6	0	6
Mattress Covers .....	2	1	3
Mattress Ticks .....	829	1,239	2,068
Middies, Ladies .....	0	103	103
Mask, Mouth and Nose .....	0	21	21
Nankins, Table .....	100	252	352
Pillow Cases .....	9,058	8,599	17,657
Pillow Ticks .....	397	403	800
Pillow Covers .....	3	150	153
Pajamas .....	684	686	1,370
Robes, Choir .....	0	15	15
Shirts .....	5,137	5,268	10,405
Sheets .....	13,136	14,203	27,339
Shrouds .....	306	253	559
Skirts, Apron .....	635	467	1,102
Suits, Diamond Ball .....	41	17	58

	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936	Total
Strings, Tie .....	60	0	60
Suits, Boys .....	6	0	6
Sheets, Operating .....	0	14	14
Shirts, Boys' .....	0	4	4
Suits, Men, White Duck .....	0	1	1
Towels .....	6,444	10,794	17,238
Table Cloths .....	105	703	808
Table Covers .....	210	84	294
Towels, Cup .....	12	0	12
Ticks, Hospital Pad .....	1	0	1
Tent, Oxygen .....	1	0	1
Tarpaulin .....	1	0	1
Ticks, Base Bags .....	6	3	9
Tape, Tennis .....	500 ft.	0	500 ft.
Uniforms .....	157	61	218
Waist, Corset .....	0	4	4

## ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN INDUSTRIAL SHOP

February 1st to July 1st, 1936

Awnings Manufactured .....	20 only
Baseball Base Bags .....	3 only
Brooms .....	2,092 only
Boxes "Tool" .....	1 only
Book Shelf .....	1 only
Boxes "Meter" .....	1 only
Boxes "Flower" .....	2 only
Box "Ice" .....	1 only
Chairs "Comb" .....	1 only
Cupboards .....	4 only
Cupboards "Kitchen" .....	1 only
Cabinet "Peer" .....	1 only
Cabinet "Filing" .....	1 only
Draftsmen's Tables .....	11 only
Dog Collars .....	2 only
Dog Harness .....	5 sets
Door (Screen) .....	1 only
Flower Stands .....	10 only
Fly Swatters .....	350 only
Machine Drawers .....	6 only
Magazine Racks .....	2 only
Medicine Cabinets .....	1 only
Mops Manufactured .....	1,026 only
Name Plates .....	4 only
Ohmeter Box .....	1 only
Rings for Pouring Boxes .....	18 only
Smoking Stands .....	4 only
Stools (for Draftsmen's Tables) .....	6 only
Step Ladder .....	1 only
Signs Painted .....	25 only
Shelves (for Electric Fans) .....	4 only
Tables .....	4 only
Wood Flask .....	1 only
Wood Arch .....	1 only
Wardrobe .....	1 only
Benches (for Draftsmen's Tables) .....	6 only
Crates "For Shipping Motors" .....	6 only
Crates "for Shipping Musical Instruments" .....	2 only

## ARTICLES REPAIRED IN THE INDUSTRIAL SHOP

February 1st to July 1st, 1936

Army Stretchers .....	14 only
Bedside Tables .....	35 only
Buffet .....	1 only
Beds "Rep" .....	1,650 Only
Beds "Painted and Repaired" .....	651 only
Beds "Double Deck" Painted and Repaired .....	36 only
Baby Beds .....	1 only
Bar "for Mowing Machine" .....	1 only
Chairs "St. Repaired and Painted" .....	235 only
Chairs "Rock Repaired and Painted" .....	50 only
Chair (Wheel) .....	2 only
Cushions (Seat) .....	5 only
Car Tops .....	1 only
Chairs (Office) .....	4 only
Davenport .....	4 only
Chairs (Folding) .....	18 only
Door (Truck) .....	1 only
Handcuffs (Belts) .....	4 only
Porch Swing .....	2 only
Post Hole Diggers .....	1 only
Rakes .....	6 only
Refrigerator .....	1 only
Shoes Repaired .....	1,143 pairs
Saws Repaired .....	1 only
Sewing Machines .....	30 only
Tables (dining) Painted .....	1 only
Tables "Repaired and Painted" .....	8 only
Tripod Stand .....	1 only
Tail Gates (for Trucks) .....	4 only
Wooden Legs .....	3 only
Horse Collar .....	1 only
Desk Benches .....	2 only
Tennis Net .....	1 only

## LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT

The Laundry Department at the State Hospital has the tremendous task of laundering and ironing all clothing and all ward, hospital and kitchen linen necessary for the needs of approximately 5,000 patients and employees, in consequence of which an average of 237,749 pounds of laundry is turned out monthly.

The Laundry also serves as the most extensive occupational therapy division of the Institution, 120 patients occupying their time during the day with various types of employment. Voluntarily, but under supervision, the patients carry on varied types of work, as a consciously directed part of their mental treatment.

Fifteen white male patients, 35 colored male patients and 70 colored female patients, a total of 120, are engaged under the direction of 28 employees who act as instructors. Safety devices are installed on all machinery for the safeguard of the patients.

For some years the building and equipment of the Laundry have been inadequate to handle the increasing load. The addition of several modern machines during the closing biennium has alleviated the problem to some extent, but it is still necessary that a large proportion of patients' clothing be worn "rough-dry" because of the absence of facilities for ironing them.

The following new equipment has been added to the Laundry during the past two years:

One 48-inch full automatic extractor which speeds up production has been installed. This machine extracts the moisture from the clothes as they are taken from the washers, preventing injury to fabric which sometimes results when clothes have to lie before drying.

One complete modern air driven shirt unit installed during the period turns out from forty to fifty shirts per hour, doing a much better grade of work than was possible in hand finishing, the only method employed prior to the addition of this unit.

The installation of a 60-inch exhaust fan has been of great service in cooling the mangle room, in which 25 patients and five employees work.

A further speeding up of work has been attained by the addition of 13 Fairbanks factory built trucks, replacing the old two wheel trucks formerly used in the wash room.

One two gallon size Pyrene Fire Extinguisher has been supplied in the wash room, adding to fire protection for both motors and buildings.

A new American Standard Six Roll flat work ironer or mangle has been installed, speeding up production and making it possible for the first time to iron some of the patients' clothing. The general morale of the patients is built up considerably by giving them ironed clothing, not to mention the added comfort.

In the installation of this mangle the following alterations and improvements were made in the building: new concrete floor and base constructed for the mangle, two windows enlarged and converted into doors opposite the mangle, one ventilating shaft placed overhead through the second floor and the roof, one electric ventilating fan and motor installed in shaft.

The store room has been removed to the lower floor to make supplies more accessible, and the room formerly used for supplies annexed to the office, which has been enlarged and rebuilt

to afford facilities for filing of records. This was carried out with patients' help and with no expense except for material.

In the hand ironing and pressing room a new floor has been laid, the old floor having become unsafe and unsightly. There is approximately 2,028 feet of this new flooring. Minor repairs have been made to the floor of the folding and parcel room adjoining this room.

The Laundry equipment now consists of six washers, six extractors, two six-roll mangles, one five-roll mangle, one one-roll mangle, one five-department dry room, 11 pressing machines, one short unit and 34 electric hand irons.

The Laundry has acquired one V-8 Ford Truck for the collection and delivery of laundry for the Institution. In addition to greatly expediting transportation, the new truck affords adequate protection from the weather, and makes unnecessary the constant repairs made in operating the old Model T Ford.

A daily inspection of the building and equipment is carried out by the Supervisor, in compliance with the Superintendent's instructions.

The Hospital Dry Cleaning Plant, operated as a concession, is also under the supervision of the Laundry manager.

The Laundry building is dilapidated and its location between the two white male buildings makes it a dangerous fire hazard. A new Laundry of modern design, and for the sake of efficiency, operated with employees rather than patients, has become a necessity.

#### **DRY CLEANING PLANT**

The Dry Cleaning Plant is operated primarily for the convenience of the patients. During the closing biennium 334 garments as a monthly average have been cleaned for patients, in addition to \$300.00 a month in cash business with employees. No cleaning or pressing is done for anyone outside the reservation.

The cleaning plant is operated under the supervision of the Laundry manager with a personnel of four persons, separate from the Laundry. The following equipment is in use: one Glovers continuous flow purifying system, one washing machine, one extractor, one deodorizer, four pressing machines, two sewing machines, tailor type, and three electric hand irons.

One new U. S. Hoffman Press was installed the latter part of 1935 to replace a 1914 model which was obsolete. The following



pieces of equipment have also been added during the period: one pair of scales for weighing dye, one pair of trouser stretchers, a sewing machine, Singer "Tailor Type," with electric motor, two power meters, one bath shower, one "Big Ben" electric clock, one V. A. Ray press plate, and one cooker pot.

#### EXTERMINATION DEPARTMENT

In February of 1936 the Extermination Department was established at the State Hospital. Prior to that time there existed a serious infestation of rats, roaches, mice, ants, bed bugs, fleas, water bugs, and moths, in all of the ward buildings and in many others of the Institution's 267 structures on the reservation. A man specially trained in the elimination of pests was employed to initiate, organize and direct this department, and his knowledge of compounding chemicals for exterminating purposes has meant a great saving in the cost of operation.

At the present writing all buildings have been completely covered for elimination of pests, and the department is now engaged in a maintenance program with the view of preventing recurrence.

Prior to the establishment of this department rats nightly ran across the beds in the wards and hospital buildings, and there is record of rats actually biting patients while in the general hospital. The removal of such annoying and unsanitary conditions has meant much to the mental state of many patients, it is needless to say. It has been estimated that by eliminating rats and mice from the commissary building, from the cold storage plant and at the power plant, and from the kitchen store rooms, there has resulted a saving of between \$50.00 and \$100.00 per month in merchandise which was being wasted while these pests were prevalent. In the treatment of winter clothing to prevent moths, it has been estimated by the White Male Department alone that \$500.00 worth of blankets have been saved for use this coming winter, which in the past it has been necessary to replace from time to time.

By actual count over five thousand rats have been eliminated, over one thousand mice and more than three barrels of roaches and water bugs. A close scrutiny of the premises is necessary in order to appreciate the full extent of the removal of the pests enumerated above. Continual work, however, is necessary in order to prevent recurrence.

One of the most beneficial units of work that this department has accomplished has been the elimination of bull-ants from the Base Hospital. These ants were actually biting the patients, and caused quite a lot of discomfort and inconvenience.

The entire cost of raw materials used in compounding chemicals has not exceeded \$200.00 during the five months of this department's operation, and the salary of the Supervisor has been \$100.00 monthly. It is believed that the accomplishment of the extermination project in terms of economy has amounted to far more than the amount expended. The makeshift, inadequate methods employed prior to the establishment of the department required hours of work by the attendants, particularly in steaming beds. This saving of time has allowed the employees in the wards to devote additional time to the patients, which is no small consideration, as the ratio of attendants to patients is far below the safety point.

#### POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Prior to the construction of the Hospital Post Office and its opening in October, 1935, all mail was handled through the Main Office, an unsatisfactory procedure because of the congestion and the amount of work delegated to the personnel of that office.

The Post Office is now operated by one mail clerk, one mail carrier and a part-time relief mail clerk, each of these employees assisting in some other type of work in the Institution. The office opens at eight each morning, closing at six in the evening.

Registered and special delivery mail are handled in the same manner as in the civil service post offices. Record is made of all parcel post packages, with origin and destination, and when addressed to patients are signed for before leaving the post office for the department concerned. This insures the proper delivery of all packages and leaves a permanent record which may be referred to at any time.

Since opening for business October 1, 1935, until the close of the biennium, July 1, 1936, the post office has handled approximately 155,074 letters, 9,903 packages and 34,918 newspapers, making a total of 194,892 pieces of mail in the past nine months, an average of 21,655 monthly.

### CONCESSIONS

#### Hospital Drinkstand

The State Hospital Drinkstand is operated solely for the convenience of patients and employees, selling drinks, ice cream, candy, toilet articles and luxuries needed by the patients, who are permitted to purchase items from their personal funds.

All profits from the drinkstand are devoted to the recreation program, there being no state moneys available for this purpose.

In January, 1936, a manager with extensive business experience was placed in charge, resulting in a general reorganization of the drinkstand's operations on a more efficient and economical basis.

At the present time the drinkstand is showing more profit and is in better financial condition than ever before. Prior to the year 1936 no discounts were obtained on purchases or on cash payments. In fact, bills had been running as much as ninety days behind. During the past six months the manager, by dealing directly with the factories and by paying bills promptly, has been able to take care of all salaries and running expenses out of the savings effected by obtaining discounts.

Savings have been brought about by various other means. For instance, during 1935, 595 soda bottles were lost. During 1936 the manager required deposits on bottles with the result that there have been no losses during the current year.

A greater variety of items have been stocked than before. Uniforms for employees are obtainable through the drinkstand at wholesale cost and on easy terms. Sports goods for the recreation department are ordered when not on hand.

It is believed that the drinkstand is one of the Institution's major assets. If it were not for the drinkstand it would be impossible for the patients to purchase any luxuries or items for their personal use. The staff of attendants is insufficient for the routine ward work, so that none can be spared to accompany patients to the downtown stores. In addition, the drinkstand is a great convenience to the employees, most of whom work long hours and do not find it easy to leave the reservation to make small purchases.

#### Employees' Barber Shop

Prior to the establishment of the Hospital Barber Shop in March, 1936, employees were accommodated in the general or patients' barber shop, a practice that had been in effect many years. The facilities and the personnel were barely adequate to care for the patients, and it was felt that a barber shop should be established at a central place in the medical center, where the employees, many of whom work on a twelve hour shift, would have the convenience of a modern barber shop without the necessity of leaving the reservation.

Accepting only the patronage of employees and their families, the barber shop is equipped to give the best of tonsorial treatment at popular prices. The manager accommodates an average of 100 customers a week. The small profit derived makes possible the operation of the barber shop without any expense to the state.

#### Employees' Beauty Parlor

A beauty parlor was established at the State Hospital in October, 1935, affording a convenience long needed by hospital employees. There had been no beauty parlor operated in the community, and as many of the employees work on a twelve hour shift, it was impractical to go to nearby towns for such services. Hospital officials believed that by providing such conveniences, the standards of the personnel could be raised, in some respects, in spite of the low salaries offered.

The beauty parlor has full modern equipment, is operated by a capable, experience beautician, and serves an average of seventy-five employees weekly. No customers are accommodated except employees of the Institution, and their families. The small profit derived makes possible the operation of the beauty parlor without any expense to the state.

## TEN-YEAR CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

**GENERAL REPORT RESULTING FROM AN EXAMINATION OF RECORDS COVERING THE PERIOD  
JULY 1, 1925, TO JUNE 30, 1936**

The New Construction Program now being undertaken at the State Hospital embraces the erection of additional hospital and ward space sufficient to take care of a total of 966 patients. Fourteen of this 966 is space for employees, leaving a net space for 952 patients committed from the State.

On the surface it appears that this new construction will take care of the growth of this Institution for the next five years, but such actually is not the case. The existing hospital and ward space is now overcrowded by 950 patients. When this present seriously overcrowded condition is relieved, upon the completion of the new buildings, in reality there will be space remaining for only two additional new patients.

In order that each ensuing year will find the State better equipped to take care of its patients who are mentally ill, a ten-year program of construction for the State Hospital at Chattahoochee is now being compiled.

Statistics show that there is an average of one insane to every 270 persons in the United States. However, in 1925 when the population of Florida was 1,263,549 there were 2,365 patients in the State Hospital. Assuming that all who were subject to commitment were actually patients in the Hospital, we find that this State had far less patients per population than the national average, there being only one insane to every 534 persons in Florida. Admitting that the above assumption is probably in error, the lack of commitment of patients who should have been receiving treatment, was undoubtedly due to inadequate ward space and a general shortage of housing facilities similar to the overcrowded conditions which exist at present.

During the ten-year period of July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1935, there was an increase in population of the State of Florida of 343,293 persons. In this same period there was an increase in patients in the State Hospital amounting to 1,534. Or, there was a net increase of one insane patient for every 227 persons increase in population.

With a total population in Florida amounting to 1,606,842, in 1935 the State Hospital had 3,899 patients. From this it is found



that Florida in 1935 had one insane person for every 413 persons in the state.

Tabulation of the above figures is as follows:

Year	Population	Patients	One Patient for Every
1925	1,263,549	2365	534 persons
1935	1,606,842	3899	412 persons
10 year period	343,293 increase	1534 increase	227 persons

This large proportionate increase in patients per persons population is attributed in some measure to, some one or a combination of the following causes: an aftermath of the late World War, the "depression" following the "Florida Boom" of 1924-25, and last, the most likely cause for this increase is that a large percentage of those who came to make this State their new home arrived in very poor health, with the hope and expectation that Florida sunshine and climate would effect impossible cures.

The population of this State will likely show a gain in rate of increase for the next ten years as compared with the past ten. However, assuming that this rate of increase will remain constant, Florida's population in 1945 would be 2,042,296 persons. Under the same assumption the number of patients in the State Hospital will be increased by an average net of 192 new patients per year or a total of 1,920 patients in ten years. This number, 1,920, added to the present number of patients, 3,976, as of April 30, 1936, equals a total of 5,896 patients, which can logically be anticipated at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1946.

It is to be noted that this report deals primarily with the ten-year period 1925 to 1935, while the forecast figures deal with the period 1936 to 1946. The reason for this skip of one year is that the National Census covers the ten-year period ending in 1935 and further that the close of the present fiscal year is approximately two months distant.

Substantiating this forecast figure of 192 patients per year increase, beginning July 1st, 1935, the following is noteworthy: the number of patients in the State Hospital on June 30, 1935, was 3,899, allowing for an increase of 192 patients per year or 16 per month, on April 30, 1936, there would have been 3,899 patients plus 160, which equals 4,059. The Hospital actually had 3,976 patients at this time, which is 83 patients short of the forecast.

It is believed that 83 patients is a conservative estimate of the total number, now being held in the various Counties throughout

the State, who would be committed to the Institution were it not for the present overcrowded conditions.

A systematic ten-year construction program is herewith presented, jobs being enumerated in order of their immediate need of priority, with the cost as set forth opposite each job representing an estimated amount pending the compilation of detailed job analyses. The figure set opposite the new power plant covers the necessary building and all equipment. All other figures represent the cost of the buildings alone and do not cover the cost of necessary machinery and equipment.

#### First Priority Jobs:

1. New Power (1500 KW capacity) and Steam Heating Plant, combined with Water and Ice Plant .....	\$321,968.00
2. New Laundry .....	35,000.00
3. Completion of new General Hospital by adding the three wings containing Operating Room, Cystoscopic and Maternity Rooms, X-Ray Room, Pathology, Laboratory, O. R. L. Offices, Drug Room, Doctors' Staff Room and offices and additional bed space .....	175,000.00
4. Refrigerated Drinking Water in Five Old Wards .....	15,000.00
5. New Commissary at Kitchen, equipped for Grocery and Meat Cold Storage sufficient for 180-day supply .....	125,000.00
6. Two single story wards containing kitchen and dining hall for aged white male and female patients—capacity 250 patients each ward .....	150,000.00
7. Complete renovations in five old wards particularly with respect to sanitation in washrooms and toilets .....	145,000.00
8. New Mattress Factory .....	25,000.00
Total—First Priority Jobs .....	\$991,968.00

#### Second Priority Jobs:

Recreation Hall and Modernization of present recreation yards .....	\$250,000.00
Two New Dormitories for nurses and attendants, Nurses' Home to contain study hall and class room .....	187,500.00
Employees' Cottages (125) .....	187,500.00
One new Occupational Therapy Building for Colored Patients, the present commissary to be used for white patients .....	10,000.00
Cleaning out of present Water Works Pond .....	6,000.00
A Canal to drain branch north of sawmill to a point south of water works dam .....	4,000.00
New Receiving Hospital .....	100,000.00
Incinerator for Garbage Disposal .....	14,000.00
Additional ward space for 300 White Male Patients .....	100,000.00
New ward space for 250 Colored Male Patients .....	70,000.00
New ward space for 250 Colored Female Patients .....	50,000.00
Completion of White Female new building to care for 200 additional patients .....	76,000.00
Fence for total Campus surrounding Medical Center, with 8' chain link wire fencing .....	25,000.00
Additional Dining Room space for White Male and Female Patients .....	75,000.00

New Ward for 100 Old Feeble Colored Female Patients .....	22,000.00
New Industrial Shop .....	23,000.00
Addition to Co'ored T. B. Hospital .....	40,000.00
Funeral Home .....	10,000.00
Extensions to sewerage system, electric lines, steam and water mains telephone and fire protection .....	150,000.00
Administration Building .....	46,200.00
New Superintendent's Residence .....	20,000.00
Complete Street Paving within Institution .....	75,000.00
Terracing soil conservation .....	26,000.00
Total—Second Priority Jobs .....	\$1,567,200.00

The above listed jobs deal with construction necessary during the next ten years as regards the Medical Center proper. In addition to these aforementioned jobs, the following farm and dairy improvements are imperative in order that the Institution may produce economically more of its much needed food stuffs and thus effect a savings as compared with such necessities bought outside:

New Poultry yard—present yard operated on same location for past ten years .....	\$ 10,000.00
Repairs and additions to dairy to take care of 100 additional milk cows .....	15,000.00
Irrigation system for 200 acres—for trucking purposes. Present loss from 50-75% due to lack of water; this occurs approximately two out of three years. Loss in two years will pay for installation .....	60,000.00
Fencing and Housing facilities on hog farm .....	10,000.00
Compost bins and fertilizer factory in connection with Dairy .....	20,000.00
Tenant houses for Dairy and Poultry Yard .....	40,000.00
Additions to Prison Camp—Present location unsatisfactory due to malaria. Experiment with first offense prisoners proving very satisfactory .....	20,000.00
Total Farm Improvements .....	\$175,000.00

First Priority jobs .....	\$ 991,968.00
Second Priority jobs .....	1,567,200.00
Farm and Dairy improvements .....	175,000.00
Total required for next ten years .....	\$2,734,168.00

There is immediate need for the first priority jobs and farm improvements as listed above. It has been shown that the new wards now being built will only relieve present overcrowded conditions and will not take care of any increase in patients. As a result of these conditions only the most violent and practically incurable cases are being committed to the Institution. This is extremely damaging, since the more mild cases of mental illness

are being kept in their several counties and are not being given the treatment necessary to effect relief and probable permanent cures.

A study is being made of the amounts of farm produce consumed yearly, with the idea in mind of increasing the farm production up to the point where the Institution will produce as much of its required food as possible. Graphs pertaining to all Departments, showing increases and decreases for the past ten years and the resulting forecast for the next ten years are now being compiled.

#### FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

As no cost accounting records were maintained at the State Hospital prior to the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1935, the financial report for the first year of the biennial period is based on actual purchases and other expenses, from which income from various sources and capital expenditures have been deducted, and inventories of supplies taken into consideration in arriving at the cost of maintenance of patients as shown in the accompanying tabulation.

The accounting system installed by the State Auditing Department as of July 1, 1935, has made possible the preparation of a more detailed report for the second year of the biennium, hence reports for each year are presented separately. The absence of necessary figures for the first year makes it impossible to furnish comparative statements, other than by months of the second year, which, of course, depict only the usual seasonal trends and are consequently of little value for comparative purposes.

All of the figures hereinafter presented were taken from the books of account, and at no time have theoretical figures been used, i. e., as to what they should be in comparison to private enterprises. Issues from the farm, horticultural department, poultry yard, sewing room and sawmill departments were priced at the current market, the remaining issues having been distributed at cost. All inventories were taken by actual count by employees of the Accounting Department, and were priced either at cost, or slightly below market prices in such instances as hogs and poultry.

Most of the costs presented in the accounting reports for the fiscal year 1935-1936 are subject to deferred charges from the prior period. It is believed, however, that these charges are of small import.



**FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR ONE YEAR PERIOD, BEGINNING JULY 1, 1934  
AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1935**

**EXPENDITURES**

Expended during the above period for supplies,  
Salaries, Buildings, Equipment and other expenses:

Food .....	\$233,187.40	
Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes .....	59,765.46	
Drugs, Dental, Optical, X-Ray, Laboratory and Hospital Supplies .....	23,323.38	
Transportation (Gasoline, Oil, & R. R. Trans.) .....	20,547.14	
Power and Ice Plants (Supplies, Coal and Frt. on Coal) .....	86,088.98	
Laundry Supplies, Soaps, Disinfectants, Mops, Brooms ..	13,188.27	
Fertilizers, Feed, Seed Shrubby, Etc. ....	37,135.04	
Crockery and Cooking Utensils .....	4,263.18	
Stationery and Office Supplies .....	7,000.19	
Purchasing and Traffic Department Expense .....	4,864.00	
Canning Supplies .....	3,758.58	
Mattress Materials .....	3,920.64	
Personal Comforts (Patients) .....	18,264.18	
Funeral Supplies .....	2,200.13	
Telephone and Telegraph Expense .....	1,476.08	
Farm Fencing .....	1,030.47	
Miscellaneous Supplies and Expenses .....	9,671.00	
Repairs to Buildings and Equipment .....	92,496.56	
New Equipment and Additions to Equipment .....	111,699.20	
Salaries .....	346,332.89	
Total Expenditures for period .....		\$1,080,212.77

Add:

Inventories of Supplies, Chickens and Hogs on hand July 1, 1934 .....	\$270,696.45	
Invoices Transmitted to Comptroller for payment after July 1, 1935, but which cover purchases prior to July 1, 1935 .....	33,202.94	303,899.39
		<u>\$1,384,112.16</u>

Deduct:

Inventories of Supplies, Chickens and Hogs on hand July 1, 1935 .....	\$156,698.47	
Invoices Transmitted to Comptroller for payment after July, 1934, but which cover purchases prior to July 1, 1934 .....	22,788.29	
Income: Sales and Services and Paying Patients .....	74,465.07	
New Equipment and Additions to Equipment .....	111,699.20	
New Buildings and Buildings Under Construction .....	7,151.00	372,802.03
Total Cost of Supplies, Salaries and Other Expenses for above period for Maintenance of Patients .....		<u>\$1,011,310.13</u>



Average Monthly Cost of Supplies, Salaries and Other Expenses for Maintenance of Patients above period .....	84,275.844
Average Patient Population for above period: 4,021.2493 .....	
Average per capita Monthly Expense .....	20.957
Average per capita Daily Expense .....	.689
Average per capita Daily Expense including Capital Expenditures .....	.769
Total Inventory of Hospital, June 30, 1935, including Supplies, Equipment, Live Stock, Real Estate, Timber, Buildings and Buildings Under Construction .....	*See Note

## SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES FROM APPROPRIATIONS AND FUNDS

Appropriation or Fund from which paid	Purchases, Supplies, Regular Equipment, Materials, Salaries and Repairs, Buildings, Special Labor and Equipment, Etc. on Blgs., etc.	
Necessary and Regular Expense .....	\$508,778.59	
Incidentals Fund .....	97,696.67	\$ 3,720.33
Salaries Fund .....		322,407.32
Building and Equipment .....	39,512.66	20,205.24
Automatic Sprinkler System .....	54,183.42	
Special Maintenance Fund .....	15,539.97	
Incidental Sales Fund .....	18,168.57	
	<u>\$733,879.88</u>	<u>\$346,332.89</u>

Total Expenditures for Period: \$1,080,212.77

## SUMMARY OF SALES, SERVICES, AND OTHER INCOME FOR PERIOD

Commissary Sales .....	\$16,607.23
Gas Station Sales .....	10,468.76
Current .....	9,920.21
Water .....	1,848.58
Hospital Services .....	843.69
Drugs, Dental and Optical .....	1,231.56
Farm and Dairy .....	1,101.20
Mattress Factory .....	62.21
Industrial Shop (Shoe Repair) .....	201.35
General Kitchen .....	144.11
Garage, Plumbing, Machine Shop, Lower Plant .....	2,073.03
Wood .....	42.00
Traveling Expense Refunded .....	132.42
Freight and Express Refunds .....	95.13
Telephone and Telegraph Refunds .....	1,076.50
Stamps .....	273.25
Salaries of Prison Guards Refunded .....	1,205.61
Discharge Fees Prisoners Refunded .....	100.00
Insurance .....	113.31
Construction Department .....	1,064.05
Pressing Club .....	1,983.98
Sewing Room .....	185.25
Miscellaneous Sales and Refunds .....	94.71
Barber Shop .....	350.59
Funeral Department .....	5,422.91
Pay Patients .....	17,823.43
Total .....	<u>\$74,465.07</u>
Refund of Processing Taxes not included in above .....	\$ 6,309.11

\*NOTE: See statement of all resources as of June 30, 1936, included in report of second year of this biennium.

**LIST OF NEW BUILDINGS AND BUILDINGS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT  
END OF PERIOD, VALUED AS FOLLOWS**

New Comfort Station and Post Office, Under Construction .....	\$4,613.00
New Filling Station, Completed .....	1,250.00
New Lumber Shed, Completed .....	300.00
New Construction Warehouse Completed .....	788.00
New Shed at Wood Mill, Completed .....	200.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$7,151.00</b>

**FINAL TRIAL BALANCE—GENERAL LEDGER**

June 30, 1936

**Debits**

Cash .....	\$ 1,135.28
Gadsden County State Bank .....	8,669.99
Accounts Receivable—Employees .....	5,331.77
Accounts Receivable—Others .....	15,976.89
Stores—General .....	34,007.17
Stores—Departmental .....	115,851.79
Groves and Orchards .....	14,768.00
Live Stock—Inventory .....	5,700.00
Dairy Herd—Inventory .....	15,835.00
Hogs—Inventory .....	5,879.00
Poultry—Inventory .....	5,039.00
Land .....	196,700.00
Machinery and Equipment .....	410,442.18
Buildings .....	1,078,563.91
Ground Improvements .....	427.70
Comptroller .....	928.63
New Construction .....	15,884.28
Deferred Charges .....	17,163.96
	<b>\$1,948,304.55</b>

**Credits**

Clearing Accounts .....	\$ 69.47
Reserve for Depreciation .....	48,119.14
Trade Checks Issued .....	518.17
Reserve for Doubtful Accounts .....	4,093.38
Surplus .....	1,895,504.39
	<b>\$1,948,304.55</b>

**TRIAL BALANCE—GENERAL LEDGER**

June 30, 1936  
(Before Closing)

**Debits**

Cash .....	\$ 1,135.28
Gadsden County State Bank .....	8,669.99
Accounts Receivable—Employees .....	5,331.77
Accounts Receivable—Others .....	15,976.89
Stores—General .....	34,007.17
Stores—Departmental .....	115,851.79
Groves and Orchards .....	14,768.00
Live Stock—Inventory .....	5,700.00
Dairy Herd—Inventory .....	15,835.00
Hogs—Inventory .....	5,879.00
Poultry—Inventory .....	5,039.00
Land .....	196,700.00
Machinery and Equipment .....	410,442.18
Buildings .....	1,078,563.91
Ground Improvements .....	427.70
Food Expense .....	416,702.07

Clothing and Shoes .....	53,091.10
Productive Departmental Operations .....	424,438.00
Professional Care of Inmates .....	177,569.53
Administrative and General Expense .....	115,914.04
Housing .....	243,839.27
Comptroller .....	928.63
New Construction .....	15,884.28
Deferred Charges .....	17,163.96
State Treasurer .....	133,565.88
	<u>\$3,513,424.44</u>

## Credits

Clearing Accounts .....	69.47
Issues—Finished Goods .....	424,438.00
Profit on Stores Sales .....	4,375.57
Purchase Discount .....	3,131.13
Rental Income .....	600.00
Miscellaneous Income .....	108.33
Reserve for Depreciation .....	48,119.14
Appropriations Expended .....	1,163,203.51
Pay Patients .....	13,092.14
Trade Checks Issued .....	518.17
Reserve for Doubtful Accounts .....	4,093.38
Surplus .....	1,851,675.60
	<u>\$3,513,424.44</u>

**SUMMARY OF GAINS AND LOSSES ON OPERATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1936**

## Gains:

Milk sales, credited to food account .....	\$ 442.73
Dairy herd, credited to food account .....	371.80
Hogs, credited to food account .....	5,184.83
Sewing Room, credited to clothing account .....	1,457.42
Pressing club, credited to admin. and gen'l .....	741.85
Profit on sales of electricity, distributed .....	5,766.39
Profit on sales of water .....	538.98
Total gains on operations .....	<u>\$14,504.00</u>

## Losses:

Farm, charged to food account .....	\$3,104.87
Poultry farm, charged to food account .....	4,595.32
Canning plant, charged to food account .....	3,228.76
Horticultural dept., charged to food account .....	1,860.00
Total losses on operations .....	<u>\$12,788.95</u>
Excess gains over losses .....	<u>\$1,715.05</u>

**MAINTENANCE OF PATIENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1936**

	Food	Clothing and Shoes	Professional Care	Admin. & General	Housing
Total costs .....	\$416,702.07	\$53,091.09	\$177,569.53	\$115,914.04	\$243,839.27
Deduct:					
Profit on store sales ....				4,375.57	
Purchase discount .....				3,131.13	
Rental income .....				600.00	
Miscellaneous income ....				108.33	
Pay patients .....			13,092.14		
Total deductions ..			13,092.14	8,215.03	
Net maint. costs	\$416,702.07	\$53,091.09	\$164,477.30	\$107,699.01	\$243,839.27

	Total Costs	Per Diem Costs	Per Cent.
Food Expense .....	\$416,702.07	\$0.2897	42.28
Clothing and shoes .....	53,091.09	.0309	5.39
Professional care of patients .....	163,477.39	.1143	16.67
Administrative and general .....	107,699.01	.0749	10.93
Housing .....	243,839.27	.1695	24.73
Totals .....	\$985,808.83	\$0.6858	100.00

Average number of patients, 3,941.

**ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE ACCOUNTS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1936**

	Food	Clothing & Shoes	Profes- sional Care	Admin. & Gen'l	Housing
Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 30,938.28	\$ .....	\$ 87,405.12	\$ 36,456.18	\$ 96,318.82
Traveling .....			179.42	397.22	
Transportation, inmates .....				2,140.49	
Telephone and telegraph .....				936.93	
Stationery, printing, etc. ....			2,760.72	2,801.66	1,073.21
Rewards .....				155.20	
Burying expense .....				4,186.05	
Recreational .....				5,389.69	
Gratuities .....				4,490.26	
Sanitary costs .....				7,002.49	
Ground maintenance .....				9,078.25	
Fire department .....				581.49	
Fruits & prod., purchased ..	19,252.26				
Fruits and prod., raised .....	20,675.96				
Beef and pork, purchased .....	80,146.34				
Beef and pork, produced .....	307.65				
Canned goods, purchased .....	7,140.74				
Canned goods, produced .....	11,269.23				
Corn products, purchased .....	1,066.52				
Corn products, produced .....	1,619.53				
Chickens & eggs, purchased ..	26,229.36				
Chickens & eggs, produced .....	9,215.62				
Milk and butter, purchased ..	3,058.70				
Milk and butter, produced .....	24,596.45				
Flour .....	18,960.85				
Coffee .....	4,869.85				

Grits and rice .....	9,573.06				
Fish .....	6,974.00				
Sugar .....	11,883.34				
Sundry groceries .....	60,811.87				
Cooking oil .....	15,599.82				
Cook. utensils & crock. ....	5,070.79				
Ice and cold storage .....	12,627.17		239.41		
Gasoline and oil .....	138.75		78.29	758.19	
Small tools .....	43.79		240.90		111.32
Miscellaneous expense .....	1,423.09	91.58	1,476.85	6,467.46	2,167.99
Clothing purchased .....		20,686.68			
Clothing manufactured .....		18,899.53			
Shoes purchased .....		11,567.97			
Shoes repaired .....		1,690.23			
Bedding & linens purchased .....			1,359.35		2,296.43
Bedding and linens mfrd. ....			1,783.95	5.45	8,034.26
Renovating mattresses .....			540.21	776.16	4,892.92
Medical supplies and drugs .....			29,712.18		
Fuel .....	2,340.87				
Soap, cleansers, brooms ....	5,727.16		594.95		6,064.24
Personal comforts .....			734.28		15,925.36
Barber shop expense .....					444.20
Maintenance, buildings .....	3,184.32		13,226.43	2,425.85	14,253.95
Maintenance, equipment .....	3,692.44		6,980.37	3,066.91	11,402.03
Maintenance, telephone .....				3,244.38	
Maint., nurses home .....				4,835.01	
Maint., nurses equipment .....				780.41	
Maint., cars (general) .....				563.65	
Garage costs, distributed .....	35.69		154.38	1,284.24	200.69
Steam costs, distributed .....	7,789.63				
Electricity, distributed .....	6,786.00		6,368.89	7,243.93	8,067.75
Laundry, costs, distributed .....	424.40		9,221.99	3,043.52	32,984.97
Stores issues, general .....	1,350.13	266.62	629.26	1,641.89	5,831.06
Stores issues, dept. ....	286.46		416.76	196.37	285.14
Machine shop, distributed .....			156.11	731.71	361.21
Heating and hot water .....			8,912.68	540.16	17,558.73
Water costs, distributed .....	506.93		1,487.34	2,204.02	11,424.89
Clearing accts., distributed .....	1,219.12	388.48	3,495.73	4,541.62	4,478.60
Temporary T. B. Bldg. ....			2,023.63		
	\$416,836.17	\$ 53,591.09	\$180,179.20	\$117,967.44	\$244,177.77
Deduct: Sales .....	134.10	499.99	2,609.67	2,053.40	338.50
Totals .....	\$416,702.07	\$ 53,091.10	\$177,569.53	\$115,914.04	\$243,839.27



**SUMMARY OF PRODUCTIVE DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS FOR FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936**

	Inventories 7-1-35	Total Operating Costs	Inventories 6-30-36	Sales and Other Credits	Gains on Operations	Losses on Operations	Deferred	Other Issues	Distributed Costs (Issues)	Production	Unit Cost
Steam Plant .....		\$111,276.14							\$111,276.14		
Electric Plant .....		70,295.05		5,766.39					64,528.66	3,783,300-K.W.H.	\$0.0171
Ice Plant .....		17,893.46						\$4,244.40*	13,649.06	3,234.34-Tons	4.22
Sawmill .....		11,849.99		2,103.45					9,746.54	414,300-Feet	23.52
Casket Factory .....		2,276.02					667.62		1,608.40		
Farm .....		48,343.23		89.37		\$ 3,104.87	\$13,213.59†		31,935.40		
Dairy .....		25,469.10		442.73					25,026.37	129,832-Gal.	0.1962
Poultry Farm .....	2,866.00	11,411.04	5,039.00			4,595.32			4,642.72		
Canning Plant .....		7,638.51				3,228.76		30.00	7,608.51	17,519-No.10cns	0.4343
Sewing Room .....		33,510.20			1,457.42		850.68		34,116.94		
Garage .....		3,208.55		103.99					3,104.56		
Laundry .....		47,260.09							47,260.09	2,384,703-Lbs.	0.019818
Pressing Club .....		2,439.13		3,180.98	741.85						
Hog Farm .....	3,415.00	2,370.01	5,879.00		5,184.83				5,090.84		
Mattress Factory .....		6,240.35		20.86					6,219.49		
Water Department .....		26,166.71		538.98					25,627.73†		
Horticultural Dept. ..		5,132.57		2.25		1,860.00			3,270.32		
F'dy & Mach. Shop ..		6,421.62		68.00					6,353.62		
Misc. Production .....		10,143.57		238.47			715.28		9,189.82		
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>\$6,281.00</b>	<b>\$449,345.34</b>	<b>\$ 10,918.00</b>	<b>\$ 12,555.47</b>	<b>\$ 7,384.10</b>	<b>\$12,788.95</b>	<b>\$15,447.17</b>	<b>\$4,274.40</b>	<b>\$410,255.21</b>		

\*Cold Storage.

†Months of April, May and June, 1936.

‡Production: Drinking water, 32,940 Gals. @ \$.1187; Creek water, 366,000 Gals. @ \$.0593.

	Steam Plant	Electric Plant	Ice Plant	Casket Factory	Farm	Dairy	Poultry Farm	Canning Plant	Pressing Club
Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 6,540.55	\$ 2,704.62	\$ 2,894.52	\$ 1,499.31	\$12,162.32	\$ 2,668.59	\$ 1,451.00	\$ 1,739.24	\$ 1,305.74
Produce Purchased .....								627.45	
Produce Raised .....								2,427.48	
Chickens Purchased .....							494.21		
Ice .....						1,294.72			
Gasoline and Oil .....	100.79		6.52		2,775.04	273.41			
Fertilizer .....					2,274.84				
Seeds and Plants .....					2,687.23				
Small Tools .....	116.57		17.02		480.84	19.47		4.22	
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	443.21		539.41		766.52	244.16	129.43	433.47	427.41
Feed Purchased .....					2,865.80	16,310.91	7,073.37		
Feed Produced .....					2,772.00				
Fuel .....	81,341.09								
Disinfectants, etc .....					18.00	194.70			
Maintenance—Buildings .....	326.00				359.17	125.59	52.53	11.25	7.07
Maintenance—Equipment .....	6,929.46	731.65	1,018.04		4,758.03	457.84	208.94	91.05	148.67
Maintenance—Distrib. System .....	374.03	974.89							
Steam Costs—Distributed .....		55,838.84	10,007.62				167.01	161.09	
Electric Costs—Distributed .....					599.59	567.85	1,054.97	36.53	151.89
Laundry Costs—Distributed .....					471.39				
Stores Issues—General .....	233.12	70.49	82.10	.86	1,789.77	269.65	103.87	339.66	13.22
Stores Issues—Departmental .....	1,246.85	311.87	1,021.41	762.53	7,324.98	96.11	150.43	1,314.82	.77
Depreciation—Buildings .....	1,553.42	1,122.74	1,100.40		1,182.74	715.06	252.74	150.00	75.00
Depreciation—Equipment .....	8,778.33	7,299.21	649.46	13.32	2,104.49	186.62	62.24	194.41	309.36
Depreciation—Residences .....	757.26		115.87		878.77	79.94	75.00		
Depreciation—Dairy Herd .....						1,807.80			
Water Costs—Distributed .....	1,402.04	736.92	378.13		71.78	9.05	18.20	107.84	
Foundry and Machine Shop—Distrib. .....	829.71	208.94			557.93	25.09			
Construction Costs—Distributed .....	23.93				81.15		93.63		
Electrical Shop—Distributed .....	87.28	286.17	61.00		62.22		20.44		
Industrial Shop—Distributed .....	72.26				95.18				
Plumbing Shop—Distributed .....	34.53				19.44				
Garage Costs—Distributed .....	85.71	8.71	1.96		904.10	122.54	3.03		
Rewards .....					280.00				
Totals .....	\$111,276.14	\$70,295.05	\$17,893.46	\$ 2,276.02	\$48,343.23	\$25,469.10	\$11,411.04	\$ 7,638.51	\$ 2,439.13
Deduct Sales, etc. ....		5,766.39	.75	667.62	13,302.96	442.73			3,180.98
Net Costs .....		\$64,528.66	\$17,892.71	\$ 1,608.40	\$35,040.27	\$25,026.37	\$11,411.04	\$ 7,638.51	*\$ 741.85

\*Profit on Operations.

Note: See separate analysis for sawmill operations.

**ANALYSES OF PRODUCTIVE DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS FOR FISCAL  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936  
(Continued)**

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	Sewing Room	Garage	Laundry	Hog Farm	Mattress Factory	Water Dept.	Horti- cultural Dept.	Fdry. & Mach. Shop	Miscel. Produc- tion
Salaries and Wages .....	\$ 7,253.00	\$ 1,567.95	\$11,178.21	\$ 1,059.50	\$ 988.70	\$ 2,877.97	\$ 1,620.50	\$ 2,433.83	\$ 4,867.60
Gasoline and Oil .....		22.72	116.31	9.75			44.04		
Fertilizer .....							1,112.91		
Seeds and Plants .....							444.82		
Small Tools .....		75.53		37.18	10.79		14.45	143.79	
Miscellaneous Expense .....	272.95	74.92	2,652.64	131.51	70.60	561.95	537.07	147.51	.07
Feed Purchased .....				82.14					
Feed Produced .....				13.81					
Soap, Cleansers, etc. ....			17.92						
Maintenance—Buildings .....	3.66	1.12	527.42	24.82	6.52	84.44		284.22	
Maintenance—Equipment .....	581.90	145.66	2,143.66	107.07	149.45	2,174.72	79.87	104.62	1.31
Maintenance—Distrib. System .....						302.00			
Steam Costs—Distributed .....			10,007.62		222.76				
Electrical Costs—Distributed .....	378.44	205.85	9,394.30		60.73	14,285.55	138.81	1,469.51	
Laundry Costs—Distributed .....					71.03				
Garage Costs—Distributed .....			72.61			6.43			
Stores Issues—General .....	23.92	36.69	2,203.91	18.94	200.84	112.18	8.56	111.37	7.02
Stores Issues—Departmental .....	24,562.56	406.59	55.64	114.64	4,326.02	481.26	25.50	786.43	5,227.57
Depreciation—Buildings .....	100.00	174.97	600.00	729.97	94.93	289.94		255.00	
Depreciation—Equipment .....	114.78	357.34	2,155.23		22.08	4,038.85	269.33	685.34	
Depreciation—Groves and Orchards .....							641.13		
Depreciation—Residences .....		119.03		40.68		215.03	157.45		
Water Costs—Distributed .....	8.77	20.18	5,547.95				38.13		
Foundry & Mach. Shop—Distributed .....	43.79		415.93			565.22			
Construction Costs—Distributed .....	44.74		73.87						40.00
Electric Shop Costs—Distributed .....	96.69		65.22		15.90	37.96			
Industrial Shop Costs—Distributed .....	25.00					48.95			
Plumbing Shop Costs—Distributed .....			31.65			24.26			
Totals .....	\$33,510.20	\$ 3,208.55	\$47,260.09	\$ 2,370.01	\$ 6,240.35	\$26,166.71	\$ 5,132.57	\$ 6,421.62	\$10,143.57
Less Sales, etc. ....	34,967.62	103.99		7,554.84	20.86	538.98	2.25	68.00	953.75
Net Costs .....	\$ 1,457.42*	\$ 3,104.56	\$47,260.09	\$ 5,184.83*	\$ 6,219.49	\$25,627.73	\$ 5,130.32	\$ 6,353.62	\$ 9,189.82

# ANALYSIS OF SAWMILL OPERATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

**Logging Department:**

Salaries and Wages .....	\$2,173.06
Gasoline and Oil .....	163.24
Miscellaneous Expenses .....	110.47
Feed Purchased .....	1,002.60
Maintenance—Equipment .....	449.08
Stores Issues—General .....	7.91
Stores Issues—Departmental .....	88.78
Depreciation—Residences .....	142.54
Depreciation—Equipment .....	364.89
Water—Residences .....	31.11
<b>Total Logging Expense (Excluding Stumpage) .....</b>	<b>\$ 4,533.67</b>

**Saw Mill Department:**

Salaries and Wages .....	4,041.20
Gasoline and Oil .....	78.28
Small Tools .....	41.05
Miscellaneous Expense .....	33.84
Maintenance—Buildings .....	33.83
Maintenance—Equipment .....	458.81
Stores Issues—General .....	21.21
Stores Issues—Departmental .....	51.92
Electricity .....	184.53
Depreciation—Buildings .....	545.03
Depreciation—Equipment .....	612.96
Depreciation—Residences .....	93.74
Garage Costs—Distributed .....	170.96
Water Costs—Distributed .....	241.22
Foundry and Mach. Shop—Distributed .....	68.89
Industrial Shop Costs—Distributed .....	38.85
<b>Total Sawmill Costs .....</b>	<b>7,316.32</b>
	<b>11,849.99</b>
Deduct Sales—Wood .....	828.00
Deduct Issues—Wood .....	1,264.50
Deduct Issues—Posts .....	10.95
<b>Cost of Lumber Manufactured .....</b>	<b>\$9,746.54</b>
Lumber Manufactured .....	414,300 ft.
Cost of Lumber Mfg'd per M .....	\$23.52
Laws Sawn .....	539,200 ft.
Cost of Logs per M (Excluding stumpage) .....	8.41

# ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS ACCOUNT

## JUNE 30, 1936

Credits		
Land .....	7-1-35	\$ 196,700.00
Buildings .....	7-1-35	1,047,333.00
Machinery and Equipment .....	7-1-35	362,906.90
Groves and Orchards .....	7-1-35	14,768.00
Live Stock (All) .....	7-1-35	27,928.50
Cash on Hand and In Bank .....	7-1-35	56,639.51
Accounts Receivable .....	7-1-35	26,655.09
Stores Inventories .....	7-1-35	148,851.75
Profit on Stores Sales for Year .....		4,375.57
Purchase Discount for Year .....		3,131.13
Rental Income for Year .....		600.00
Pay Patients, Received from, for Year .....		13,092.14
Miscellaneous Income for Year .....		108.33
Processing Tax Recovered During Year .....		7,511.48
Gain on Sales of Equipment (Trade-ins) .....		154.00
Misc. Receipts Applicable to Prior Period .....		787.17
Total Issues of Finished Goods for Year .....		424,438.00
Appropriations Expended .....		1,163,203.51
Total Credits .....		<u>\$3,499,184.08</u>
Debits		
Trade Checks Outstanding .....	7-1-35	\$ 266.50
Total Maintenance for Year .....		1,007,116.01
Total Prod. Dept. Operations for Year .....		424,438.00
Remitted to State Treasurer During Year .....		133,565.88
Reserve for Bad Debts .....	7-1-35	4,093.38
Loss on Sales of Equipment (Trade-ins) .....		97.00
Disbursements Applicable to Prior Period .....		34,102.92
Total Debits .....		<u>\$1,603,679.69</u>
Credit Balance .....		<u>\$1,895,504.39</u>



**ANALYSES OF PAY-ROLL DISTRIBUTION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1936**

	Totals	June 1935	May 1935	April 1935	March 1935	February 1935	January 1935	December 1934	November 1934	October 1934	September 1934	August 1934	July 1934
Food Expense .....	\$ 35,197.97	\$ 3265.32	\$ 2878.18	\$ 3066.31	\$ 3048.74	\$ 2957.16	\$ 2921.28	\$ 2797.87	\$ 2904.13	\$ 3121.55	\$ 2839.37	\$ 2726.69	\$ 2671.37
Clothing and Shoes .....	1,040.01	63.94	51.18	62.40	58.19	89.43	112.08	139.92	106.97	62.53	99.62	93.35	100.40
Adminis. and Gen'l .....	63,718.89	5664.26	5315.64	5760.80	5812.62	5584.22	5144.16	5319.47	5735.44	4991.40	5480.05	4983.02	3927.81
<b>Professional Care:</b>													
Physicians .....	29,126.04	2622.42	2750.20	2750.20	2750.20	2583.53	2546.65	2342.34	2256.53	2239.86	2212.41	2053.35	2018.35
Drug., Tech., etc. ....	6,553.60	537.00	529.10	542.00	542.00	542.00	542.00	542.00	524.50	524.50	524.50	617.00	587.00
Dentists .....	7,350.15	616.68	616.68	616.68	616.68	616.68	616.68	616.68	616.68	616.68	600.01	600.01	600.01
Dentists' Assist'nts .....	3,507.06	291.50	291.56	293.50	293.50	293.50	293.50	293.50	293.50	293.50	293.50	288.00	288.00
Nurses .....	18,156.83	1684.97	1489.36	1385.75	1490.53	1526.40	1548.43	1526.32	1604.92	1479.08	1474.08	1478.25	1468.74
Attend., Ord., etc. ....	17,713.54	1570.23	1522.13	1578.42	1490.68	1493.09	1465.47	1464.33	1286.76	1489.98	1499.00	1446.02	1407.43
Clerical .....	4,997.90	426.75	426.75	386.75	386.75	393.25	393.25	393.25	439.75	439.75	436.65	437.50	437.50
Rep.—Bldgs. & Equip. ....	10,910.55	743.39	758.73	890.71	785.18	823.28	829.28	1072.67	1448.38	1278.82	1040.99	277.11	962.01
<b>Total Prof. Care .....</b>	<b>98,315.67</b>	<b>8492.94</b>	<b>8384.51</b>	<b>8444.01</b>	<b>8355.52</b>	<b>8271.73</b>	<b>8235.26</b>	<b>8251.09</b>	<b>8471.02</b>	<b>8362.17</b>	<b>8081.14</b>	<b>7197.24</b>	<b>7769.04</b>
<b>Housing:</b>													
Supervision .....	10,443.42	876.00	876.00	876.00	876.00	871.00	871.00	871.00	871.00	871.00	871.50	853.92	859.00
Clerical .....	2,843.50	228.50	228.50	228.50	228.50	228.50	228.50	228.50	228.50	256.00	256.00	283.00	220.50
Barbers .....	4,060.00	341.50	340.50	341.00	341.00	341.00	341.00	341.00	341.00	336.00	336.00	335.00	325.00
Attendants, etc. ....	78,971.90	6855.24	6746.38	6663.12	6726.76	6707.34	6704.10	6680.51	6524.24	6485.78	6425.31	6082.49	6370.63
Rep.—Bldgs. & Equip. ....	14,926.67	737.81	702.56	1109.67	768.69	1605.05	2345.85	1114.81	1061.30	1526.45	1413.64	1235.31	1305.53
<b>Total Housing .....</b>	<b>111,245.49</b>	<b>9039.05</b>	<b>8893.94</b>	<b>9218.29</b>	<b>8940.95</b>	<b>9752.89</b>	<b>10490.45</b>	<b>9235.82</b>	<b>9026.04</b>	<b>9475.23</b>	<b>9302.45</b>	<b>8789.72</b>	<b>9080.66</b>

**ANALYSES OF PAY-ROLL DISTRIBUTION FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1936**  
(Continued)

	Totals	June 1936	May 1936	April 1936	March 1936	February 1936	January 1936	December 1935	November 1935	October 1935	September 1935	August 1935	July 1935
<b>Productive Depts.:</b>													
Power Plant-Steam ..	8,593.77	805.74	702.10	646.72	801.35	784.35	768.17	708.23	718.08	632.09	667.87	681.42	677.65
Power Plant-Elec. ...	3,154.83	251.87	242.15	339.10	239.53	234.69	239.81	205.71	240.21	250.29	354.91	250.48	306.08
Ice Plant-Cold Stor..	3,253.71	244.73	188.17	233.48	186.30	307.54	236.11	219.66	342.71	297.63	308.97	291.33	397.08
Sawmill .....	7,199.10	519.54	568.63	557.98	564.42	512.27	573.41	627.44	698.94	694.97	663.67	639.09	578.74
Casket Fcty. ....	1,499.31	106.67	123.52	131.28	136.49	147.32	135.27	124.03	122.01	132.16	128.82	122.44	89.30
Farm .....	14,001.89	1029.50	984.19	1100.72	1243.80	1095.43	1162.22	1384.08	1608.75	1261.51	1129.88	1014.16	987.65
Dairy .....	3,025.11	280.77	273.04	295.50	247.71	290.64	291.29	237.79	303.73	218.38	224.36	218.44	143.46
Poultry .....	1,549.82	129.78	135.91	125.95	124.49	127.43	123.00	123.00	135.13	124.71	159.23	140.29	100.90
Canning Plant .....	1,777.94	578.67	191.08	6.61	1.27	.....	18.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	233.54	748.76
Sewing Room .....	7,661.53	649.78	686.51	644.60	574.09	583.41	569.44	688.17	680.30	672.81	673.89	616.78	621.75
Laundry .....	12,508.21	1440.43	1054.28	1023.66	992.09	1005.41	1052.47	989.21	1021.86	968.92	1031.23	983.67	944.98
Pressing Club .....	489.22	177.68	155.29	156.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hog Farm .....	1,129.65	90.14	88.75	88.75	88.75	90.70	97.32	89.10	88.98	94.85	135.86	86.45	90.00
Mattress Factory ....	1,050.47	80.03	86.69	90.53	107.45	86.79	85.47	100.95	87.95	85.19	79.11	81.31	79.00
Water .....	4,007.86	343.99	397.04	353.64	494.20	369.34	301.27	327.83	275.07	272.50	296.63	310.02	266.33
Horticultural .....	1,648.19	144.08	140.82	140.72	137.12	92.75	182.61	135.23	138.21	136.04	134.00	133.26	133.35
Mach. Shop .....	2,543.44	157.00	198.34	121.76	139.31	137.03	113.46	244.89	222.55	391.86	268.07	276.46	272.11
Misc. Production .....	4,885.33	383.96	297.63	455.17	490.83	477.45	733.44	381.78	374.20	375.90	266.98	210.69	437.30
<b>Total Prod. Depts. .</b>	<b>79,979.38</b>	<b>7414.96</b>	<b>6514.14</b>	<b>6512.42</b>	<b>6569.20</b>	<b>6342.55</b>	<b>6682.77</b>	<b>6587.10</b>	<b>7058.68</b>	<b>6609.81</b>	<b>6523.48</b>	<b>6289.83</b>	<b>6874.44</b>
<b>New Construction ...</b>	<b>14,436.07</b>	<b>1315.40</b>	<b>1027.19</b>	<b>613.43</b>	<b>664.96</b>	<b>470.90</b>	<b>39.30</b>	<b>867.73</b>	<b>1436.64</b>	<b>1843.78</b>	<b>2109.03</b>	<b>2692.49</b>	<b>1355.22</b>
Equipment .....	2,271.98	81.61	121.52	229.66	41.65	15.39	254.16	768.82	238.47	99.45	27.79	31.39	362.07
Miscellaneous .....	5,849.14	176.33	1229.10	40.01	13.48	31.82	35.64	895.34	88.94	355.51	371.26	1212.29	1399.42
<b>Total Pay Rolls .</b>	<b>\$412,054.60</b>	<b>\$35513.81</b>	<b>\$34415.40</b>	<b>\$33947.33</b>	<b>\$33505.31</b>	<b>\$33516.09</b>	<b>\$33915.10</b>	<b>\$34863.16</b>	<b>\$35066.33</b>	<b>\$34921.43</b>	<b>\$34834.19</b>	<b>\$34016.02</b>	<b>\$33540.43</b>

## APPROPRIATIONS STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1936

Appropriation for	July 1, 1935 Appropriation (One year)	Expended During Year	Returned to State Treasurer	Over- Expended	Under- Expended
Salaries .....	\$ 387,237.94	\$ 374,683.66	.....	.....	\$ 12,554.28
Necessary & Regular	640,000.00	653,276.98	.....	\$13,276.98	.....
Incidentals .....	60,000.00	61,418.51	.....	1,418.51	.....
Bldgs. and Equip. ....	* 30,868.67	30,497.57	.....	.....	371.10
Sprinkler System .....	* 2,265.18	1,000.00	.....	.....	1,265.18
Special Maint. ....	* 32,203.28	42,326.79	133,565.88	.....	123,442.37
Totals .....	\$ 1,152,575.07	\$ 1,163,203.51	\$133,565.88	\$ 14,695.49	\$137,632.93

\*Balances from prior years.

## PARTIAL LIST OF COMMODITIES USED AND COMPARATIVE PRICES

	Prices 6-30-35	Prices 6-30-36	Increase Per Cent.	Decrease Per Cent.
Flour, Bbls. 98's .....	\$ 6.30	\$ 6.14	.....	2.5
Coffee, green .....	.068	.078	14.7	.....
Sugar .....	.052	.048	.....	7.7
Grits .....	.025	.033	32.0	.....
Rice .....	.045	.047	4.4	.....
Cooking Oil .....	.116	.106	8.6	8.6
Salt, 100 lb. sacks .....	.938	.93	.....	.8
Soap, chips .....	.075	.059	.....	21.3
Butter .....	.245	.34	38.7	.....
Oleo .....	.14	.103	.....	26.4
Eggs .....	.20	.25	25.0	.....
Beef .....	.06	.085	41.6	.....
Ham .....	.204	.222	8.8	.....
Bacon, country .....	.198	.175	.....	11.6
Bacon, breakfast .....	.34	.305	.....	10.3
Fish .....	.085	.09	5.8	.....
Lima beans, dried .....	.045	.065	44.4	.....
Navy beans, dried .....	.038	.063	89.3	.....
Black-eye peas, dried .....	.046	.062	39.0	.....
Prunes .....	.045	.058	28.9	.....
Irish Potatoes .....	.014	.018	28.5	.....
Shoes, men's .....	1.86	2.25	21.0	.....
Shoes, women's .....	1.49	1.60	7.4	.....
Pants, tan covert .....	99.70	85.00	.....	14.7
Overalls .....	1.00	.93	.....	7.0
Sheeting, 6/4 unbleached .....	15.50	18.20	17.4	.....
Sheeting, 4/4 unbleached .....	9.30	8.90	.....	4.3
Cheviots, plaids .....	10.73	10.50	.....	2.1
Drilling, 30 .....	9.12	8.53	.....	6.5
Coal .....	4.95	4.85	.....	2.0
Sand, tons .....	.80	1.00	25.0	.....
Gravel, tons .....	1.84	1.70	.....	7.6
Nails, common, lbs. ....	.045	.033	.....	26.6
Cement, sx. ....	.445	.645	45.0	.....

**PARTIAL LIST OF COMMODITIES USED AND COMPARATIVE PRICES**  
(Continued)

	Prices 6-30-35	Prices 6-30-36	Increase Per Cent.	Decrease Per Cent.
Pipe, 3/4" Galv., ft. ....	.077	.055	.....	28.5
Pipe, 1 1/2" Galv., ft. ....	.174	.1247	.....	28.3
Fertilizer (4-8-6), tons .....	21.00	21.94	4.5	.....
Corn, bu. ....	.75	.92	22.6	.....
C. S. Meal, tons .....	28.00	37.00	32.0	.....
Wheat Bran, tons .....	25.60	37.80	47.6	.....
Wire, No. 14 R. C., ft. ....	.0059	.0069	17.0	.....
Lamps, 150W—115V .....	.2275	.1625	.....	28.5
Corn, Broom, lbs. ....	.097	.075	.....	22.7

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Without the support and assistance of the department supervisors, the medical staff and the entire personnel of the State Hospital, the progress attained during the closing biennium would not have been possible.

Various other groups have not only evidenced their interest in the work being done for those members of the state's society who are patients here, but have contributed to the success of that work in a variety of ways. The State Board of Health, the State Board of Social Welfare, the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Florida Association for the Blind, and the American Legion Auxiliary have been particularly outstanding in their services to the Institution.

Grateful appreciation is expressed to your Honorable Board for your interest, confidence, and hearty co-operation.

PRESTON AYERS,  
*Superintendent.*

## REPORT OF CHIEF PHYSICIAN

*To the Superintendent  
Florida State Hospital*

SIR:

The Chief Physician of the Florida State Hospital submits to you herewith the biennial report concerning the medical activities, conditions and progress for the period beginning July 1, 1932, and ending June 30, 1934. Included in this report are statistical tables which present the details concerning patients.

The changes in the Medical Staff have been as follows:

Dr. A. T. Cobb resigned August 1, 1934.

Dr. W. D. Rogers was employed August 9, 1934.

Dr. H. W. Girvin was employed October 1, 1934, and resigned May 1, 1935.

Dr. M. C. Wilensky resigned October 1, 1934.

Dr. R. M. Clements was employed February 15, 1935.

Dr. C. M. Knight was employed August 5, 1935.

Dr. A. L. Huskey was employed November 27, 1935.

Dr. T. W. Griffin was employed June 1, 1935, and resigned June 6, 1936.

Dr. A. J. Logie was employed January 6, 1936.

Dr. A. B. Johnson was employed January 13, 1936, and resigned June 6, 1936.

Dr. W. R. Wandeck was employed March 1, 1936.

At the close of the last biennial period, June 30, 1934, the population had reached 4,011, an increase of 305 during that period. At the close of the present biennial period, June 30, 1936, the population has reached 4,012, an increase of one; there were 1,966 admissions by the various methods, as shown in the tabulated general report. For the twenty-four month period the average admission rate has been 81 patients per month; the average removal rate has been 81 patients per month.

J. H. POUND, M. D.,  
Chief Physician.



# PSYCHOSES OF FIRST ADMISSIONS

	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935					July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936				
	W.M.	W.W.	C.M.	C.W.	Total	W.M.	W.W.	C.M.	C.W.	Total
Traumatic Psychoses .....	2	0	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	3
Senile Psychoses .....	65	22	26	6	119	60	20	19	11	110
Psychoses with cerebral Arteriosclerosis .....	4	6	2	7	19	13	10	3	3	29
General Paresis .....	1	2	0	3	6	6	3	2	5	16
Psychoses with cerebral syphilis .....	21	10	61	23	115	30	14	56	13	113
Psychoses with brain tumor .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Psychoses with other brain or nervous diseases .....	8	6	3	0	17	11	11	1	1	24
Alcoholic Psychoses .....	18	0	0	2	20	12	1	0	0	13
Psychoses due to drugs and other exogenous toxins .....	9	1	3	0	13	10	3	0	0	13
Paranoia .....	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2
Psychoses with pellagra .....	1	2	5	4	12	1	2	0	1	4
Psychoses with other somatic diseases .....	2	0	4	0	6	1	2	2	1	6
Maniac Depressive Psychoses .....	43	77	21	10	151	34	83	13	19	149
Involuntional Melancholia .....	0	2	0	0	2	10	15	0	0	25
Dementia Praecox .....	84	49	27	18	178	74	45	18	13	150
Psychoneuroses and Neuroses .....	9	3	0	0	12	2	4	0	0	6
Psychoses with constitutional psychopathic inferiority .....	10	7	0	1	18	16	9	0	0	25
Psychoses with mental deficiency .....	18	10	11	9	48	20	16	7	6	49
Psychoses undetermined .....	4	1	3	5	13	5	2	3	4	14
Not insane .....	4	9	9	1	23	8	4	2	0	14
Feeble-minded without psychoses .....	1	5	1	5	12	1	2	3	0	6
Syphilis without psychoses .....	4	0	1	0	5	3	0	2	0	5
Chronic Alcoholism without psychoses .....	18	3	1	0	22	10	2	0	0	12
Drug Addiction without psychoses .....	2	5	0	0	7	2	1	0	0	3
Idiocy without psychoses .....	0	4	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1
Imbecility without psychoses .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Psychosis with menopause .....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal psychoses .....	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Epilepsy without psychoses .....	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1
Total .....	330	230	178	96	834	333	252	132	77	794

**EUGENICS LAW—STERILIZATION**

So long as persons unfit to procreate are allowed to do so, insanity will continue to increase. Statistics show that each year approximately 75,000 mentally deranged people are newly committed to State Hospitals in the United States. Statistics show that more hospital beds are occupied by the insane than are occupied by all other diseases combined. Statistics show that there is one insane to each 270 persons in the United States. A number of states now have a Eugenics law, which makes it permissible to render sterile insane, feeble-minded or degenerate persons, whom it may reasonably be expected will recover or improve to such an extent as to justify their removal on parole or who otherwise might likely have children. Sterilization permanently prevents procreation. This procedure does not harm the patient or jeopardize the health in any way; on the contrary the health is improved in many of them. The operation properly performed does not destroy the sexual desire or impulse. The above measure would eliminate to a certain extent the real source of supply of insanity. It is my opinion that a Eugenics Law should be passed in Florida.

**MALARIA THERAPY SERVICE**

Malaria therapy for the treatment of patients suffering from dementia paralytica (paresis) and other forms of cerebrospinal lues has been continuously available during the biennium through the collaboration of the Division of Malaria Research of the State Board of Health, which is supported by funds received from the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Malaria therapy is prescribed for suitable patients by the regular medical staff of the hospital. The inoculations are performed and the general management of the patients during their malaria attack is supervised by a physician from the staff of the Division of Malaria Research under the general supervision of the Chief Physician of the hospital. The Division also provides a technician-nurse. In addition the service utilizes the laboratory and insectary facilities of the Division, which are located in Tallahassee.

The experience of most mental hospitals indicates that dementia paralytica and related conditions have been responsible for the condition of about ten per cent of their inmates. Prior to the

introduction of malaria therapy the prognosis for this class of patient was almost hopeless as ordinary medication was ineffectual and nearly all cases progressively deteriorated until a fatal termination, usually within five years of the onset. Spontaneous remissions permitting a return to the previous walk in life were rarely seen, probably in not more than two per cent of the cases.

While our experience, as well as that of other institutions, indicates that the benefits to be anticipated from malaria therapy are greatest and most marked when patients are treated in the early stages of dementia paralytica, we have not hesitated to give advanced patients the possible benefit of the treatment, since our experience indicates that even though sufficient improvement to justify parole from the hospital may not occur, this type of patient will usually improve sufficiently to be more cooperative and tractable.

Malaria therapy is limited in application to patients who are found to be in reasonably good physical condition. After selection, they are transferred to the infirmary where the inoculations are made and where patients are hospitalized in screened wards during and after their malaria attack. The routine inoculations of white patients are for the most part done with a strain of tertian malaria, propagated in anopheline mosquitoes. A limited number of blood inoculations have been made. A few inoculations of quartan malaria, both by mosquitoes and blood were also done. Since most negro patients have been found to be resistant to inoculations with tertian malaria, recourse has been had to the estivo-autumnal parasites in their treatment.

After the onset of the malaria attack the condition of the patient is carefully followed from day to day, including the daily examination of their blood and frequent urinalyses. If the malaria is well supported, the infection is allowed to continue until spontaneous cessation. On the other hand, if contra-indications develop, the infection is either interrupted temporarily, or terminated. All white female patients, and all male and female negro patients are intensively treated with quinine and plasmochin to destroy a latent malaria infection before their discharge from the infirmary. Since a large screened ward is available for the reception of white male patients on their discharge from the infirmary, attempt is made in their case to get whatever benefit might follow from a latent malaria infection by withholding quinine unless they are to be paroled.

Although a certain amount of spontaneous malaria has always occurred among attendants and patients, some of which is imported with patients, some perhaps contracted in or about the Institution, there is nothing to indicate that the practice of malaria therapy as managed, has contributed in the least to any spread of malaria in the Institution.

Limitations of space in the Infirmary, and the close attention that must be paid to these patients, determine the number of patients that may receive malaria therapy at any one time. In general we are attempting to administer it to all suitable patients who were inmates when the service was inaugurated, and to new admissions as they are committed.

Since the most marked benefits from malaria therapy are experienced by those patients in whom mental deterioration is just beginning, current medical opinion holds it to be indicated in cases of cerebrospinal lues without mental symptoms, and many medical men now recommend its employment as a prophylactic against cerebrospinal involvement in allluetetic infections.

Malaria therapy is the outgrowth of the observation that many cases of this description showed marked improvement after intercurrent infections. When deliberate production of an infectious disease in these patients was first considered, in an effort to imitate these changes, malaria infection was first considered and is still most widely used, since most patients support a malaria attack well, and if interruption or termination is required, this control is readily accomplished. Medical men are not in agreement as to the manner in which malaria infection brings about the improvement. The idea that fever was the principal factor led some to employ various artificial means of producing temperatures. While some success from the use of such appliances has been reported, they do not appear to excel malaria therapy. Furthermore it appears likely that the benefits of the malaria attack are in no small degree attributable to the stimulation of the defensive forces of the body, which, while primarily directed against the malaria parasites, are also highly effective against theluetetic infection.

Since the introduction of malaria therapy into the hospital in 1931, the following number of patients have been treated:



TABLE I

Number of Patients Inoculated (Primary Inoculations) for Malaria Therapy from 1931 to 1936 (twenty-eight series)

Inoculations with	Biennium ending June 30, 1932		Biennium ending June 30, 1934		Biennium ending June 30, 1936	
	White	Colored	White	Colored	White	Colored
A. Tertian Malaria by						
a) Mosquitoes						
Takes*	49	3	64	2	53	0
Failures†	14	5	20	7	12	0
Total	63	8	84	9	65	0
b) Infected Blood						
Takes	10	0	12	0	9	0
Failures	0	0	8	0	6	1
Total	10	0	20	0	15	1
B. Quartan Malaria by						
a) Mosquitoes						
Takes*	0	0	3	2	0	0
Failures†	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	0	0	6	2	0	0
b) Infected Blood						
Takes	0	0	9	1	11	0
Failures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	9	1	11	0
C. Estivo-autumnal malaria by						
a) Mosquitoes						
Takes*	0	3	1	19	2	20
Failures†	0	0	3	15	5	19
Total	0	3	4	34	7	39
b) Infected Blood						
Takes	0	0	0	8	0	19
Failures	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	0	0	0	9	0	20

\*Includes only successful primary inoculations.

†Most were later successfully re-inoculated.

Dementia paralytica (paresis) and related forms of cerebrospinal lues are so insidious that one is not justified in speaking of a cure. While most patients who experience an attack of malaria show considerable physical and mental improvement, yet, unless they showed sufficient improvement to justify their parole from the Institution, we have disregarded such partial improvement in the preparation of Table II. Neither does this table include patients inoculated in 1936, as sufficient time has not elapsed to judge of the benefits resulting.

Significant results from the standpoint of paroles have been secured in the treatment of patients having diagnoses of psychosis with lues, cerebrospinal lues and paresis (dementia paralytica).



They compare favorably with the results reported from other institutions where malaria therapy is practiced.

TABLE II

1931-1935

Mosquito Inoculations with *P. vivax*

	White				Colored			
	Cases	Died	Paroled	P.c.	Cases	Died	Paroled	P.c.
Diag. not recorded	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maniac-depressive	10	.....	3	30.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia praecox	14	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lues-hereditary	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lues, with psychosis	16	.....	6*	37.5	2	.....	.....	.....
Tabes	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. S.	90	3	32†	35.7	1	.....	1	.....
Paresis	38	10	10	26.4	1	.....	.....	.....
Spastic paraplegia	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Blood Inoculations with *P. vivax*

Maniac-depressive	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Feeble-mindedness	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lues-with psychosis	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabes	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. S.	12	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paresis	5	2‡	1‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dementia praecox	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mosquito Inoculations with *P. malariae*

Lues-with psychosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
C. S.	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Blood Inoculations with *P. malariae*

Lues-C. S.	11	2‡	4‡	36.4	3	1	1	.....
Paresis	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabes	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mosquito Inoculations with *P. falciparum*

Diag. not recorded	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....
Lues-maniac dep.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Paranoia	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Dem. praecox	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	20.
Feeble-mindedness	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
C. S.	3	1	.....	.....	24	3	9	37.5
Paresis	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Lues, with psychosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	3	15.4

Blood Inoculations with *P. falciparum*

Lues-feeble minded	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Psychosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	1	.....
C. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	1	3	25.
Paresis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

\*Includes 1 escape

†Includes 2 escapes

‡1 also included in deaths

## X-RAY AND PHYSIOTHERAPY

*To the Chief Physician  
Florida State Hospital*

SIR:

Herewith is submitted a report of the X-ray and Physiotherapy Department during the past two years, July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936.

In May, 1935, complete modern X-ray equipment was installed, including a portable machine, which can be used at the bedside of patients who are too sick to go to the general X-ray room. Both of the machines are shock-proof in construction, and therefore a decided safety factor in the examination of mental patients.

The Physiotherapy room was added to the hospital in April, 1935. The treatments had formerly been given in the X-ray room, which was too small to accommodate so much equipment.

The following number of X-rays were made:

July 1, 1934 to January, 1935	January, 1935 to July, 1935	July, 1935 to January, 1936	January, 1936 to July, 1936
428	479	631	861

The following treatments were given:

Infra Reds:			
159	170	210	121
Violet Ray:			
302	83	179	295
Diathermy: (There were no treatments given until July, 1935)			
		163	149

There were also 57 Basal Metabolisms run from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1936.

Respectfully,

J. M. BEGGS, M. D.,  
*Roentgenologist.*

AMORETTE GRIMES,  
*Technician.*

## SURGERY

The Surgical Service has continued to take care of those patients in whom some physical defect has been an irritating factor to the mental as well as physical health of the patient. No operations are undertaken until the patient is in the best possible physical condition, and will be obviously benefited by such procedure.

In addition to surgical treatment of the mentally ill, this service has continued to take care of the employees, and also convicts from camps in this vicinity, as well as an occasional emergency from automobile wrecks on the local highway. A total of 176 surgical operations were done; this includes both general surgical and gynecological operations.

J. H. Pound, M. D., Chief Surgeon.

H. S. Howell, M. D., Assistant Surgeon.

J. M. Beggs, M. D., Anesthetist.

W. D. Rogers, M. D., Anesthetist.

No.	Diagnosis	Operation
6	Acute appendicitis	Appendectomy
7	Chronic appendicitis	Appendectomy
1	General peritonitis	Laparotomy and drainage
1	Acute peritonitis	Drainage
2	Strangulated inguinal hernias, left	Herniorrhaphy
1	Strangulated inguinal hernia, right	Herniorrhaphy
19	Inguinal hernias, right	Herniorrhaphy
2	Inguinal hernias, left	Herniorrhaphy
1	Strangulated and incarcerated femoral hernia, right	Herniorrhaphy
1	Hydrocele and inguinal hernia, right	Herniorrhaphy and bottle operation
1	Chronic cholecystitis	Cholecystomy
1	Intestinal obstruction	Laparotomy and release of adhesions
1	Malignancy both breasts	Removal of breasts
1	Epithelioma penis and scrotum	Amputation & resection of inguinal glands
1	Empyema, left	Thoracotomy and drainage
1	Osteomyelitis tibia	Amputation
1	Gangrene left leg	Amputation
12	Internal and external hemorrhoids	Hemorrhoidectomy
5	Fistula of anus	Fistulectomy
2	Depressed fractures skull	Decompression
1	Traumatic epilepsy	Exploration and craniectomy
1	Gunshot wound, abdomen	Closure of perforations and drainage
1	Right hand crushed in cane mill	Debridement and closure

No.	Diagnosis	Operation
1	Oblique cut through chest wall and through diaphragm into abdomen	Exploration, closure and drainage
9	Labor cases	Delivery
1	Labor case	Twin delivery
7	Secondary anemias	Blood transfusion
3	Agranulocytic Angina	Blood transfusion
5	Ventriculograms	
6	Encephalograms	
93	Total	

## GYNECOLOGICAL SURGERY

No.	Diagnosis	Operation
25	Lacerated and infected cervix	Cauterization
5	Endocervicitis	Electro coagulation
1	Malignancy uterus	Laparotomy
10	Uterine fibroids and diseases	
	uterine appendages	Laparotomies and removal
4	Uterine fibroids	Hysterectomy
27	Diseased uterine appendages, appendectomies also performed	Laparotomies and removal
5	Uterine fibroids and diseased uterine appendages, appendectomies also performed	Laparotomy and removal
1	Carcinoma cervix	Complete Hysterectomy
5	Perineorrhaphies	
83	Total	

## MINOR SURGERY

(J. C. Robertson, M. D., O. W. Jenkins, M. D., in charge.)

The Minor Surgical Service has continued to take care of a large volume of work. A total of 11,816 dressings and ambulatory treatments were administered in this department, the 771 minor surgical procedures listed below being in addition to the number above. Minor surgical operations which were performed are as follows:

No.	Diagnosis	Operation
312	Lacerations and incised wounds	Sutured and dressed
266	Abscesses and infected areas	Incision and drainage
34	Benign tumors	Removed
33	Ingrowing nails	Removed
32	Foreign bodies in various portions of body	Removed
16	Paronychia	Incision and drainage
7	Para rectal abscesses	Incised and drained
6	Hypertrophied lymph nodes	Removed
3	Inguinal glands (adenitis)	Removed
4	Cellulitis hand	Incision and drainage
19	Nail punctures of foot	Cauterized
2	Phimosis	Circumcision
1	Peri-anal skin tab	Excised
1	Large lipoma upper thigh	Removed

No.	Diagnosis	Operation
1	Burn	Skin graft (pinch)
1	Fluctuant Popliteal tumor	Aspirated
3	Traumatic amputation of fingers	Debridement and closure
1	Ganglion of hand	Removed
1	Neuroma finger	Excised
1	Laceration of hand with several tendons	Repaired
2	Varicose veins	Injected
13	Thoracentesis	
8	Spinal punctures	
4	Proctoscopic examinations	
771	Total	

### FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS

(J. C. Robertson, M. D., in charge)

We note a substantial increase in the number of fractures treated in the Institution over the previous two-year period. The majority of fractures have occurred in our senile and pre-senile group of mental patients, the disturbed group coming next in frequency of this type of injury. The larger number of convicts cared for by the Institution has also contributed to this increase. We believe, with the completion of the new buildings now in process of construction, that our incidence of fractures will be substantially lowered among our mental patients, as the overcrowded condition now present will be to some extent relieved and we hope, by providing additional attendants, closer supervision can be carried out, which should lessen our number of injuries.

We have gradually increased our apparatus for treating various types of fractures. However, a Hawley type of fracture and orthopedic table is still badly needed.

We wish to express our appreciation to the X-ray and Physiotherapy Departments for their willing and ready cooperation, as well as to the other members of the medical and nursing staff.

Below you will find listed a total of 176 fractures and 30 sprains and dislocations which have been treated in the past two-year period.

No.	Diagnosis	Treatment
27	Fractures of femur	Immobilization, traction, casts and Well leg apparatus
24	Fracture metacarpal	Reduction and immobilization
22	Fracture phalanges	Reduction and immobilization
2	Fracture base thumb	Reduction and immobilization
19	Fracture humerus	Reduction and immobilization
14	Fracture tibia and fibula	Reduction and immobilization
6	Fracture tibia	Reduction and immobilization



No.	Diagnosis	Treatment
10	Fracture clavicle	Reduction and immobilization
9	Fracture right radius	Reduction and immobilization
9	Fracture right ulna	Reduction and immobilization
4	Fracture left radius	Reduction and immobilization
4	Fracture left ulna	Reduction and immobilization
6	Fracture radius and ulna	Reduction and immobilization
3	Colles' fracture	Reduction and immobilization
2	Compound fracture radius and ulna	Debridement, reduction and immobilization
2	Fractures patella	Reduction and immobilization
1	Multiple fracture forearm	Reduction and immobilization
1	Multiple fractures of pelvis	Reduction and immobilization
6	Fractures metatarsal	Reduction and immobilization
1	Bilateral compound fracture both legs at ankle and extensive trauma to thigh. Patient treated in shock	Treated for shock
1	Fracture ribs with puncture lung and fractures and dislocation metatarsals	Reduction and immobilization
1	Fracture femur, patella and ribs	Reduction and immobilization
1	Fracture dislocation humerus	Reduction and immobilization
1	Fracture of skull and fracture dislocation of tarsal bones	Reduction and immobilization
176	Total	

## DISLOCATIONS AND SPRAINS

No	Diagnosis	Treatment
14	Dislocation shoulder	Reduction and immobilization
7	Dislocation phalanges	Reduction and immobilization
1	Sub-acetabular dislocation femur	Reduction and immobilization
1	Dislocation mandible	Reduction and immobilization
1	Dislocation elbow	Reduction and immobilization
1	Dislocation thumb	Reduction and immobilization
3	Sprain right ankle	Strapped
1	Sprain right knee	Immobilization
1	Sprain right shoulder	Immobilization
30	Total	

## UROLOGY

J. C. Davis, M. D., Visiting Urologist.

H. S. Howell, M. D., Urologist, in Charge.

F. E. Daves, M. D., Assistant Urologist.

The Urological Service has continued to function. Our appreciation is expressed to Dr. J. C. Davis, Visiting Urologist, who has given freely of his time without compensation in order that our patients have the benefit of his services. Some additional instruments have been provided and we hope to continue to build up the Urological Department. The new X-ray equipment has been a valuable adjunct in this type of work.

The urological procedures as carried out for the two-year period are as listed below:

No.	Operations
68	Cystoscopic examinations
10	Urethral catheterizations
11	Dilations
49	Pye'ograms
1	Removal urethral caruncle
<hr/>	
139	Total

## EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT DEPARTMENT

J. H. Pound, M. D.

Chief Physician

DEAR SIR:

I beg to submit herewith a report of the operation of the eye, ear, nose, and throat department for that portion of the 1934-1936 biennial period, February 18, 1935, to June 30, 1936, inclusive, such portion of the biennial term representing the period of my association with the Institution.

The personnel of the department continues as of the past, consisting of the physician in charge and one technical assistant. In addition, one senior student nurse is assigned to the department each month.

The eye, ear, nose, and throat department, heretofore quartered in one small room on the first floor of the receiving hospital, was moved into new quarters on the second floor of the same hospital January 10, 1936. The new clinic embraces two treatment rooms, a twenty-foot dark room for technical eye and ear examinations,

a dressing room, a supply room, and an adequately spacious patient's room. The efficiency of the department has been appreciably improved by the acquisition of increased working space, and the clinic was designed in anticipation of caring for the designated eye, ear, nose, and throat work many years in the future.

The department extends to every committed patient, insofar as possible, the same care and variety of eye, ear, nose, and throat treatment and operations that are common to private practice. In addition, such treatment is extended all permanent employees of the Institution, the white prisoners of the farm department, and the colored prisoners of the construction and farm departments, and such eligible individuals as are designated by the properly constituted authorities. The physician of the department regularly assumes the duties of the "associate-physician-in-charge" of the Institution on designated week-ends.

The routine work of the department has been organized with the view of allotting proportionate amounts of time to each of the departments of the Institution. Such routine duties include a complete eye, ear, nose, and throat examination of each newly admitted, committed, patient. Similar examinations are made for each applicant for employment in the Institution. Emergency treatments and examinations are made at any hour of necessity, day or night.

We now have, in the department, proper equipment for bronchoscopic or oesophagoscopic emergencies that might arise. In addition, proper instruments have been added for treatment of strictures of the oesophagus which are found to be non-malignant.

The department, at this time, wishes to acknowledge the co-operation and assistance given by the Superintendent, Medical Staff, Nursing Staff, Drug Department, and the heads of the departments of the Institution.

The attached tabulations present a detailed record of the eye, ear, nose, and throat operation of that portion of the biennial period designated in the introductory paragraph of this report.

Very truly yours,

RALPH M. CLEMENTS, M. D.,  
*Ass't Physician in Charge Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.*

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EYE, EAR, AND NOSE DEPARTMENT

	Number of patients (sittings)	Manifests	Refractions	Cataracts	Chalazion	Conjunctivitis	Dacryoadenitis	Ectropion	Entropion	Foreign body eye	Eye Ground examination	Glaucoma	Hemorrhage (subconjunctival)	Hordeolum	Iritis	Optic Atrophy	Pterygium	Trachoma	Ulcer (Corneal)	Eczema ear	Foreign body ear	Furunculosis ear	Hematoma ear
121 White Female and White Male .....	4142	200	95	13	5	154	....	2	1	10	110	2	22	74	2	3	15	3	6	21	9	9	2
Employees .....	3535	77	77	2	2	143	3	....	....	65	79	1	....	41	1	....	13	....	5	12	....	9	....
Colored Female and Colored Male .....	752	15	6	1	5	67	....	3	....	3	21	....	15	17	1	16	4	1	....	....	1	2	....
Prison Camp (Hospital) .....	704	7	8	....	....	17	....	....	....	5	8	....	4	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....
Routine E. E. N. T. exam. New Adm. ....	714	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Routine E. E. N. T. exam. of applicants for employment .....	112	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
E. E. N. T. consultations .....	215	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ward Visits (Hospital) .....	1178	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total .....	11352	299	186	16	12	381	3	5	1	83	218	3	41	139	4	19	32	4	11	33	10	21	2

TABLE SHOWING WORK DONE BY EYE, EAR, AND NOSE DEPARTMENT—(CONTINUED)

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	Impacted cerumen	Otomycosis	Otitis Media	Otitis External	Foreign body nose	Nasal fractures	Furunculosis nose	Sinusitis	Sinus Irrigated	Rhinitis	Peritonsillar Abscess	Pharyngitis	Tonsillitis	Minor operations	Oesophagoscopic examinations	Oesophageal dilations	Foreign body (toothbrush) removed from oesophagus	Ectropion (operated)	Enucleation eye	Entropion (operated)	Pterygium removed	Submucous resection	Tonsillectomy
White Fema'e and White Male .....	46	31	44	21	1	8	8	42	41	135	2	15	39	62	5	16	1	1	2	...	2	1	3
Employees .....	24	12	31	19	...	...	2	68	...	173	3	174	106	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	22
Colored Female and Colored Male .....	3	...	12	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...
Prison Camp (Hospital) .....	...	...	16	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Routine E. E. N. T. exam. New Adm. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Routine E. E. N. T. exam. of applicants for employment .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. E. N. T. consultations .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ward Visits (Hospital) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .....	73	43	113	46	1	10	11	113	41	308	7	189	145	9	5	16	1	1	3	...	11	1	26



## OUTLINE OF TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM

January, 1936—June, 1936

I. *Aim:*

To obtain and maintain the standards for Tuberculosis Sanatoria as adopted by the American Sanatorium Association.

II. *Medical Services:*

1. *General*—Qualified physician trained in Tuberculosis in charge of the Tuberculosis Department. On admission to the Tuberculosis Service patients receive a thorough general physical examination within twenty-four hours. Medical rounds made twice daily. Complications and non-tuberculous conditions receive appropriate attention. Suitable disposal of sputum, etc. All treatment solely under direction of the physician in charge.
2. *Routine on admission to the T. B. Service*—No case admitted unless previously seen by the consultant. Complete social and medical history taken. Thorough physical examination done. Routine orders—C. B. C., urinalysis, feces, and urine examination for T. B., blood chemistry, blood serology, blood sedimentation rate, sputum examination for T. B., and X-ray of the chest.
3. *Routine during Hospitalization*—Re-examination every month on active and every two months on inactive cases. Monthly sputum reports, X-ray plates of the chest taken every three months. Positive and negative cases separated. Weights taken weekly unless contra-indicated. Patients placed on Activities which are graded and altered periodically. Instruction and occupational therapy. Basal metabolic rate taken on all cooperative cases.
4. *Routine on Discharge*—Negative sputum for at least six months. Repeated feces and gastric contents negative for T. B. Weight normal and normal blood sedimentation rate. Good physical condition. Rehabilitation.
5. *Treatment*—Rest is basic. Artificial pneumothorax on all suitable cases. Heliotherapy both natural and U. V. radiation. Tuberculin desensitization. Diet—varied, high caloric, and high vitamin of 2,500 to 3,000 calories.

6. *Special Measures*—Bacillary emulsion used for desensitization. Congo red tests for amyloidosis. Blood sedimentation rate using Brook's tubes on admission and prior to discharge. Precautionary measures such as the use of gowns, masks, disinfection, isolation, etc.
7. *X-ray*—Routine P. A. plates and is necessary A. P., lateral, oblique and lordotic plates. Lipiodol and neoskiodan investigation. Serial studies of chest plates. Fluoroscopic examination of all cases periodically and of pneumothorax cases at least once weekly.
8. *Autopsies*—Efforts to obtain autopsy on all cases. Post-mortem notes kept. Specimens preserved. Histological studies occasionally made.

### III. *Laboratory:*

Sputum-smears, concentrates, cultures, and guinea pig inoculations practiced. Smears graded according to Gaffky count. Gastric contents obtained by lavage and examined by the concentrated method. Urine and feces examination. Blood chemistry—N. P. N., and sugar. Blood sedimentation rate—curves made. Congo red absorption estimations done. Fungi examinations, etc.

### IV. *Special Services:*

Cooperation maintained with other departments. E. E. N. & T.—laryngeal cases and bronchoscopy, etc. Dental, surgical departments, etc.

### V. *Records:*

Periodic medical reports kept on file including history, examinations, laboratory reports, X-ray findings, treatment, progress notes, condition on admission and discharge, diagnosis, and post-mortem reports. Follow-up notes kept. Classification used—National Tuberculosis Association and that of Ornstein and Dittler.

### VI. *Nursing:*

1. *Personnel*—Head nurse, student nurse, attendants, and night staff.
2. Series of lectures and demonstrations pertaining to Tuberculosis to students and graduate nurses.

3. A study of student nurses—all student nurses have a Mantoux Tuberculin Test and chest plates are taken of all positive reactors. This study is being continued.

## VII. Statistics:

### 1. Patients:

Number of patients in the Tuberculosis Department, January, 1936—43.

Number of patients admitted, Tuberculosis Department, January-June, 1936—14.

Number of patients discharged or transferred, T. B. Department, January-June, 1936—14.

Number of patients died in the Tuberculosis Department, January-June, 1936—12.

### 2. Artificial Pneumothorax:

56 Pneumothoraces attempted in 18 cases.

Successful pneumothorax obtained:

With adhesions ..... 7

Without adhesions ..... 6

—

Total ..... 13

Of these 13 cases:

4 are bilateral pneumothorax.

9 are unilateral pneumothorax.

Pleural effusions complicating pneumothorax.....50%

Total number of pneumothorax administrations....383

### 3. Autopsies.

Of the total deaths (12), 8 autopsies or 67% were obtainable.

It is with great pleasure that we anticipate the completion and equipment of the new tuberculosis building as our work has been greatly handicapped due to such inadequacy.

A. J. LOGIE, M. D.

## REPORT OF PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORY

	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936
Urinalyses .....	14,009	13,949
Wasserman, blood .....	2,246	3,002
Kahn test .....	2,246	3,002
Wasserman, cerebro spinal fluid .....	709	812
Cell Count, cerebro spinal fluid .....	709	812
Blood Count, complete .....	517	728
Blood Count, white and differential .....	1,598	1,560
Blood Count, red and Hgb .....	1,096	1,540
Blood Smears .....	15,981	18,202
Blood Smears, malaria .....	2,115	2,283
Blood Cultures .....	25	32
Blood Reticulocyte Count .....	0	4
Blood Chemistry, complete .....	17	17
Blood Sugar .....	47	90
Blood Sugar Tolerance Test .....	2	0
Blood, Non-protein nitrogen .....	24	52
Blood, Icterus index .....	5	9
Blood, Creatinine .....	22	22
Blood, Widal .....	12	3
Blood, Urea Nitrogen .....	16	22
Blood, Matching .....	93	57
Blood, Sedimentation .....	0	181
Blood, Coagulation .....	0	25
Blood, Brills .....	9	0
Cultures for Diphtheria .....	10	25
Cultures of all other materials .....	6	73
Spinal Fluid Chemistry .....	0	10
Colloidal Gold test .....	0	24
Mouth Smears, Vincents Angina .....	168	275
Sputum Smears .....	373	842
Sputum Concentration .....	0	296
Feces, Ova and Parasites .....	1,290	2,179
Gram Stain .....	399	690
Water Analysis .....	0	10
Inoculation of Guinea Pig .....	1	4
Milk, bacterial count .....	3	0
Gastric Analysis .....	3	17
Dark Field Examination .....	0	4
Pneumococcic typing .....	0	3
Pleural fluids .....	0	32
Gastric Content Concentration for T. B. ....	0	96
Stool stain for Tuberculosis .....	0	48
Urine stain for Tuberculosis .....	0	68
Van den Bergh Test .....	0	1
P. S. P. ....	6	22

R. E. MORGAN,

*Laboratory Technician.*

**REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NURSES**

The commencement of the Training School for Nurses for 1935 was held in the Recreation Hall, Dr. J. H. Pound, Chief Physician, presiding.

The address was delivered by Hon. Fred Davis of Tallahassee. The Hospital pins were presented by Dr. M. D. Rogers, and the diplomas by Dr. R. L. Clements. Five nurses received diplomas.

**GRADUATING CLASS OF 1935**

Mary Laughton Bowen, R. N., Sneads, Florida  
Mamie Jane Clark, R. N., Greensboro, Florida.  
Gladys Crutchfield, R. N., Graceville, Florida.  
Helen Dickenson, R. N., Quincy, Florida.  
Mary McCarty, R. N., Tallahassee, Florida.

Graduating exercises for the class of 1936 were held May 21, 1936, at eight-thirty o'clock in the Recreation Hall, Dr. J. H. Pound presiding. The address was delivered by Miss Eileen Blackey, Director of Personnel, of the Board of Social Welfare, Jacksonville, Fla. The Hospital pins were presented by Dr. A. J. Logie, and the diplomas by Dr. A. B. Johnson. Eight nurses received diplomas.

**GRADUATING CLASS OF 1936**

Pearl Lindsey, Bowling Green, Florida  
Agnes McLean, Defuniak Springs, Florida  
Ruth Manning, Ponce de Leon, Florida.  
Oleen Morgan, McDavid, Florida.  
Gladys Moore, Tallahassee, Florida.  
Gladys Mears, Malone, Florida.  
Thelma Nelson, Dady, Florida.  
Audrey Shuler, Bristol, Florida.

Several changes on the nursing staff have occurred since the last report was made. The temporary building for tuberculous patients was completed in December, 1935, and the patients from the old tuberculous building were removed to this temporary building on December 10, 1935. Mrs. Gertrude Alday, one of the supervisors in the Hospital, was transferred to this building as supervisor, Miss Gladys Crutchfield filling the place vacated by Mrs. Alday.

In December, Miss Ruby Evans, Supervisor of the Colored Hospital Wards, was transferred to the Isolation Wards. Miss Mary L. Bowen filling the place vacated by Miss Evans.

In May, Miss Bowen accepted a position in Archibald Memorial Hospital, Thomasville, Georgia, and Miss Thelma Nelson has been made Supervisor of the Colored Hospital Wards.



## NURSING STAFF

Superintendent of Nurses .....	1
Assistant Superintendent of Nurses and Instructor .....	1
Night Supervisor .....	1
Dietitian .....	1
Graduates Employed as Head Nurses .....	6
Operating Room Supervisor .....	1
Student Nurses .....	42

## REPORT OF GENERAL HOSPITAL FOR JULY 1, 1934, TO JUNE 30, 1936

OPERATING ROOM:	July 1, 1934	July 1, 1935
	to June 30, 1935	to June 30, 1936
Operations .....	607	833
Ambulatory Treatments .....	21,861	25,039
X-Ray Pictures .....	864	1,487
Lumbar Punctures .....	709	817

## WHITE MALE PATIENTS:

New, Regular Manner of Commitment .....	320	322
New, Committed under House Bill No. 329 .....	1	2
New, Admitted by Authority of Governor without Papers (Not Insane) .....	1	0
New, Committed in Compliance with Section 3397 of the Compiled Gen. Laws of Florida, Drug Addict .....	1	0
New, Drug Addict .....	1	0
New, Drug Addict from Florida Farm Colony .....	0	1
New, Subsection D, Sec. 17, Chapter 16087, Laws of Florida, 1933 .....	1	0
New, Admitted by Authority of Board (Not Insane) .....	0	3
Transferred Here from Florida Farm Colony .....	0	1
New, Transferred Here from Other States .....	0	2
Discharges Revoked and Readmitted .....	0	2
Returned from Furlough, Regular Manner .....	58	45
From Furlough on New Commitment .....	4	1
From Furlough, Furloughed While Out on Escape .....	3	1
Returned Escape Patients, Regular Manner .....	26	12
From Escape on New Commitment .....	1	0
Medical Treatments .....	2,230	2,180

## WHITE FEMALE PATIENTS:

New Commitments, Regular Manner .....	218	234
New, Committed under House Bill No. 329 .....	2	1
New, Drug Addicts, Voluntary Commitment .....	1	0
New, Drug Addicts .....	1	0
New, Admitted by Authority of Governor without Papers (Not Insane) .....	2	0
New, Admitted by Authority of Board without Papers (Not Insane) .....	1	1
New, Transferred from Florida Farm Colony .....	4	7
New, Transferred from Other States .....	0	8
Discharges Revoked and Readmitted .....	1	2
Returned from Furlough, Regular Manner .....	49	59
From Furlough on New Commitment .....	0	1
Medical Treatments .....	2,134	1,935
Daily Average .....	70	58
Daily Average of Patients in Tuberculous Hosp. ....	27	27

# FLORIDA STATE HOSPITAL

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## COLORED MALE PATIENTS:

July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935      July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936

New Commitments, Regular Manner .....	173	131
New, Transferred Here from Other States .....	0	1
From Furlough, Regular Manner .....	5	5
From Furlough on New Commitment .....	1	0
From Escape, Regular Manner .....	31	14
From Escape on New Commitment .....	3	0
Medical Treatments .....	1,045	962
Daily Average .....	39	38

## COLORED FEMALE PATIENTS:

New Commitments, Regular Manner .....	94	77
New, Admitted by Authority of Board without Papers (Not Insane) .....	1	0
Discharges Revoked and Readmitted .....	2	0
From Furlough, Regular Manner .....	6	3
From Furlough on New Commitment .....	1	0
From Escape, Regular Manner .....	2	1
Medical Treatments .....	906	859
Daily Average .....	40	40

## TOTAL FOR HOSPITAL:

New Admissions, Regular Commitments .....	805	754
New, Committed under House Bill No. 329 .....	3	3
New, by Authority of Governor without Papers .....	3	0
New, by Authority of Board without Papers .....	2	4
New, Drug Addicts .....	2	0
New, in Compliance with Section 3397 of the Compiled Gen. Laws of Florida .....	1	0
New, Subsection D, Sec. 17, Chapter 16087, Laws of Florida, 1933 .....	1	0
New, Transferred from Florida Farm Colony .....	4	8
Drug Addicts from Florida Farm Colony .....	0	1
Discharges Revoked and Readmitted .....	3	4
New, Drug Addicts, Voluntary Commitment .....	1	0
New, Transferred from Other States .....	0	10
From Furlough, Regular Manner .....	118	112
From Furlough on New Commitment .....	6	2
From Furlough, Furloughed While Out on Escape .....	3	1
From Escape, Regular Manner .....	59	26
From Escape on New Commitment .....	4	0
Medical Treatments .....	6,314	5,936
Daily Average .....	228	210

## DIETITIAN'S REPORT FOR HOSPITAL PROPER AND RECEIVING HOSPITAL

*To the Chief Physician*

*Florida State Hospital*

SIR:

Herewith is submitted report of the Diet Kitchen for the period beginning July 1, 1934, and ending June 30, 1936.

Approximately 236 patients are served each day from the Diet Kitchen, making a total of 708 trays served daily. In the Staff dining room 45 persons are served, composed of doctors, nurses and office workers.

In the Base Hospital there are four serving rooms which are being repaired and equipped with electric dishwashers, food carts and refrigerators. The wooden shelves are being replaced with glass-topped tray racks, and new sinks and tables are being added.

In the Receiving Hospital two new serving rooms have been added, which separate the colored patients' trays from the white patients' trays. The new rooms to be used for white patients are being equipped with electric refrigerators, dishwashers and food carts, glass-topped tray racks, new sinks and tables. The old serving rooms to be used for colored patients are to be equipped with electric dishwashers, food carts, and glass-topped tray racks.

A cold storage plant has been added to the Diet Kitchen, one room to take care of milk and butter, one for meats, and one for fruits, vegetables, salads, etc.

A well-screened garbage house with running water has also been built, as well as a house for the storing of wood.

The following new equipment has been added to the Diet Kitchen:

- 1 electric bread slicer
- 1 filing cabinet
- 1 typewriter table
- 9 linoleum topped tables
- 1 electric dishwasher

The grounds around the Diet Kitchen have been cleaned up and shrubbery planted.

The work of the Diet Kitchen is carried on with eleven employees.

Respectfully,

JESSIE DUKE, R. N.,  
*Dietitian.*

## ADMISSIONS BY COUNTIES

	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935					July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1936				
	White Men	White Women	Colored Men	Colored Women	Total	White Men	White Women	Colored Men	Colored Women	Total
Alachua .....	2	5	4	2	13	10	18	4	1	33
Baker .....	4	3	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	2
Bay .....	7	4	1	0	12	10	4	0	1	15
Bradford .....	1	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	1
Brevard .....	4	1	2	1	8	3	2	1	0	6
Broward .....	2	0	2	0	4	3	3	4	1	11
Calhoun .....	3	1	0	1	5	3	5	2	0	10
Charlotte .....	1	1	0	0	2	5	1	0	0	6
Citrus .....	3	1	1	0	5	0	1	0	1	2
Clay .....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Collier .....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Columbia .....	5	3	3	1	12	5	3	3	1	12
Dade .....	16	14	14	4	48	36	21	10	10	77
DeSoto .....	1	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Dixie .....	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	1	4
Duval .....	33	23	35	26	117	37	20	23	10	90
Escambia .....	7	7	3	0	17	12	7	1	3	23
Flagler .....	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Franklin .....	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	2	0	3
Gadsden .....	5	0	7	5	17	6	7	9	1	23
Gilchrist .....	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Glades .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gulf .....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Hamilton .....	2	3	0	1	6	1	0	3	0	4
Hardee .....	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	1	0	8
Hendry .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Hernando .....	1	2	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	4
Highlands .....	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hillsborough .....	51	41	13	9	114	37	36	9	4	86
Holmes .....	5	2	0	1	8	3	1	0	0	4
Indian River .....	1	3	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2
Jackson .....	7	7	5	3	22	5	6	0	1	12
Jefferson .....	3	0	1	0	4	2	0	2	0	4
Lafayette .....	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Lake .....	4	3	2	0	9	5	5	1	0	11
Lee .....	0	2	0	3	5	3	3	2	1	9
Leon .....	9	4	6	4	23	10	3	6	8	27
Levy .....	2	2	3	1	8	0	0	1	0	1
Liberty .....	1	1	2	1	5	2	0	0	1	3
Madison .....	4	4	1	0	9	3	2	1	0	6
Manatee .....	5	2	4	0	11	2	2	1	1	6
Marion .....	5	4	6	1	16	7	1	1	0	9
Martin .....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe .....	2	3	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	2
Nassau .....	0	1	1	3	5	0	2	1	0	3
Okaloosa .....	8	4	0	0	12	4	0	1	0	5
Okeechobee .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Orange .....	7	10	4	3	24	12	8	7	4	31
Osceola .....	3	2	0	0	5	1	1	0	0	2
Palm Beach .....	11	4	7	4	26	8	0	2	0	10
Pasco .....	4	1	0	0	5	2	1	0	0	3
Pinellas .....	15	4	7	2	28	6	15	4	4	29
Polk .....	7	12	2	2	23	14	12	9	5	40

## ADMISSIONS BY COUNTIES—(CONTINUED)

	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935					July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936				
	White Men	White Women	Colored Men	Colored Women	Total	White Men	White Women	Colored Men	Colored Women	Total
Putnam .....	3	1	4	0	8	5	2	2	1	10
Santa Rosa .....	2	2	2	0	6	3	2	0	0	5
Sarasota .....	0	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	8
Seminole .....	2	1	5	3	11	6	2	3	7	18
St. Johns .....	2	2	1	0	5	2	2	0	0	4
St. Lucie .....	1	1	2	0	4	3	5	1	0	9
Sumter .....	5	2	1	0	8	1	5	1	0	7
Suwannee .....	1	1	2	2	6	2	3	1	1	7
Taylor .....	3	2	1	2	8	3	4	0	0	7
Union .....	11	0	7	2	20	4	0	2	3	9
Volusia .....	7	5	6	4	22	10	9	1	1	21
Wakulla .....	7	7	0	1	15	2	3	2	2	9
Walton .....	15	7	4	1	27	7	2	1	0	10
Washington .....	12	5	2	2	21	9	4	0	0	13
Other States .....	0	1	0	1	2	2	8	1	0	11
Total .....	330	230	178	96	834	333	252	132	77	794



GENERAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1934, TO JUNE 30, 1935

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	Patients in Hospital	Admitted by Birth	Admitted on Commitment	Returned from Furlough	Returned Escapes	Admitted House Bill 329	Drug Addicts	By order of Governor	Returned from Furlough on new commitment	Returned from escape on new commitment	Discharge revoked and readmitted	Returned from Furlough, having been furloughed while on escape	Authority of Board	From Florida Farm Colony	From other States
July .....	4,011		121	15	3	2	1	2							
August .....	4,065		118	15	9				2	1	1				
September .....	4,093		104	11	9		1	1	2						
October .....	4,097		111	11	4	1									
November .....	4,118		72	10	4		1			1			1	2	
December .....	4,092		89	9	4	1			1	1	2	1			
January .....	4,078		45	8	4	1								1	1
February .....	4,041		8	7	5										
March .....	3,974	2	24	10	4								1		
April .....	3,928		40	9	4				1						
May .....	3,915		39	8	7										
June .....	3,890	2	34	6	3				1					1	1
Totals .....		4	805	119	60	5	3	3	7	3	3	1	2	4	2

## GENERAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1934, TO JUNE 30, 1935—(Continued)

	Discharged	Died	Furloughed	Escaped	Released: Adm. House Bill 329	Babies Sent Home	Trans. U. S. V. Hospitals	Furloughed: Admitted as Drug Addict	Discharged: Voluntary Drug Addict	Discharged: Adm. Authority of Governor	Transferred to Other States	To custody of Children's Home Society	Discharged: Admitted Authority of Board	Remaining
July .....	10	29	42	8							1			4,065
August .....	15	38	51	11	1	1	1							4,093
September .....	28	27	50	18							1			4,097
October .....	16	35	48	6	1									4,118
November .....	19	36	48	11					1	1	1			4,092
December .....	15	49	49	4	1		3	1						4,078
January .....	16	38	29	10	1						3			4,041
February .....	18	39	18	8							4			3,974
March .....	16	22	37	8			2			1	1			3,928
April .....	7	14	38	8										3,915
May .....	12	17	28	10	1							1	1	3,899
June .....	7	20	31	6		1	15				1		1	3,865
Totals .....	179	364	469	108	5	2	21	1	1	1	12	1	2	



### OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

An occupational therapy building, properly equipped and under the supervision of a trained personnel, unquestionably occupies one of the foremost places in the modern treatment of the mentally ill. With such facilities there is no doubt that the percentage of recoveries would increase and that the length of time the patient would have to remain in the Hospital would be lessened, which is of course an advantage to the patient, as well as a material advantage to the Institution and to the State.

The Occupational Therapy Department and personnel have done excellent work in view of the limited facilities and space. It is regretted that more patients cannot be offered this valuable form of treatment, and it is hoped that in the near future a well lighted, well ventilated, comfortable occupational therapy building will be provided, with an increase in the present trained personnel, in order that more patients may have the advantage of this form of therapy.

The sewing room, art room, linen rooms and industrial shop have continued to offer specialized occupations in accordance with their facilities during the past biennial period. Work on the wards, in the kitchens, dining rooms, laundry, and outdoor work on the farm and with the horticultural department have proved of value to many patients.

Miss Della Jackson, who has had charge of the art room work since October, 1924, under direction of Mrs. G. B. Kirkland, Supervisor, White Female Department, has continued with her valuable work in an efficient manner.

The other branch of the White Female Occupational Therapy Department was started in January, 1936, under the able direction of Miss Lillian E. Perkins, and is being carried forward in an efficient manner.

Below are recorded reports on the activities of each division of this department.

#### REPORT OF ART ROOM

(Mrs. G. B. Kirkland, in Charge)

This department was definitely established October 1, 1924. Prior to that time, the patients had been doing some work along this line on the porches or in any available space. On the above mentioned date, Miss Della Jackson was placed in charge and

various forms of work were started with a very small group of patients. On June 1, 1927, Miss Jackson was sent away for an intensive course in the various crafts. Today there is enrolled a daily average of forty patients, who take part in the various forms of occupation, as follows:

**Crocheting:**

Bed spreads, table covers, luncheon sets, hot dish mats, chair mats, chair backs, dresses, rugs, gloves, bags, hats, napkin corners, edging and pillow tops.

**Embroidery:**

Cut work and satin stitch, dinner cloths, napkins, luncheon cloths, pillow cases, center pieces, scarfs, bedroom sets, done in colors.

**Fine Sewing:**

Handkerchiefs, baby dresses and slips, carriage covers, quilt pieces and quilting.

**Rugs:**

Braided and hooked.

**Tatting:**

Medallions, baby caps and scarf ends.

**Basketry:**

Pine needles, raffia and reed

Comb painting on handkerchiefs, scarfs and pillow tops.

**Water Colors:**

Place cards, bridge scores, birthday and Christmas cards.  
Novelties of various types.

Simple work for beginners: looping looper clips together for rugs, sewing strings together; winding thread into balls and pulling out crocheting work not done correctly; stripping rags for rag rugs; unraveling pieces of old cloth.

Usually the patients sent to this department for occupation are so disturbed mentally that it is impossible to place them elsewhere and often it takes days of very patient and tactful effort on the part of the Occupational Therapist to get them to show the very slightest interest. However, they usually continue to improve from day to day until they take part in the most difficult work done in this line.

Other forms of occupation engaged in by the patients consist of ward work and making up programs of entertainment among themselves.

In the White Female Department there are six living rooms and each living room is taken care of entirely by a patient. She



will do her cleaning, take her books and magazines, and at certain hours open the doors of the living rooms for all patients who wish to come in and enjoy the reading and comforts; she will entertain them and see that they are kept comfortable, with the occasional visit of an attendant through the reading rooms.

#### REPORT OF WHITE FEMALE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY DEPARTMENT

(Lillian E. Perkins in Charge)

This branch of the Women's Occupational Therapy Department, which was started in January, 1936, has an enrollment of forty patients.

Occupational therapy, which, under medical supervision, is a form of remedial treatment consisting of various types of activities, is divided into three grades:

I — Simplest type, such as:

1. Sewing material to be woven into rugs on loom.
2. Stringing beads for bags.
3. Simple form of weaving, etc.

II — More advanced, such as:

1. Weaving on braid weave loom.
2. Simple basketry.
3. Crocheting bags and pillows, etc.

III — Major crafts:

1. Leather tooling.
2. Basketry.
3. Pattern weaving.
4. Painting and designing.
5. Metal work (etching and planishing).

Patients are assigned to occupational therapy by the Doctor in Charge. Cards with prescription for occupational therapy are sent by the Physician to the Occupational Therapist stating:

Name of patient.  
Diagnosis.  
Mental condition.  
Previous vocation.  
Special aptitudes or interests.  
Type of occupation prescribed.  
Rest periods.  
Special instructions.

Individual daily reports are kept of each patient as to her reaction to the work. A patient's behavior in class is noted, whether quiet or restless, cheerful or depressed, cooperative and responsive, or antagonistic and distressed, whether she shows spontaneity and initiative, is neat or careless, and if improvement is

shown any behavior is noted which might be helpful to the physician. These reports are sent to the doctor once a month. Daily attendance records are also kept. Special work is being done with cases of dementia praecox and depressed patients.

When a patient is brought to the Occupational Therapy Shop she spends a few hours "getting acquainted," watching the other patients work, looking at the finished articles on exhibit, choosing—with the help of the Occupational Therapist—the kind of work which appeals to her most. The next day she begins some work which is within her present mental grasp, first, perhaps, with the easier simpler crafts, that lead, in time, to more difficult work, and which help her adjust herself to hospital routine and treatment, which is so necessary to recovery.

Care is taken to give the proper type of work as well as that which appeals to the patient. Work that is too difficult is apt to be discouraging, or if too easy the patient loses interest. The use of bright colors is stimulating and has a decidedly beneficial effect on depressed patients. Weaving has a sedative effect and is used for manic depressive cases in the excitable stage. New work which has never been attempted before increases interest if not too difficult.

The patients have been very much interested in making the Occupational Therapy Shop an attractive place in which to work. They have woven rugs for the floor, made pillows and curtains, chair seats, and wall hangings.

As much as possible, they plan their own work, choose their own color schemes, and make their own designs. There have been 130 articles completed in this department during the few months it has been open. These include:

**Leather Tooling:**

Bill folds, pocket books, book ends, key holders, book covers, scissors cases, bookmarks, large and small hand bags, coin purses, tooled leather belts, and comb cases.

**Basketry:**

Waste baskets, trays, sewing baskets, pine needle and raffia baskets, etc.

**Weaving (braid weave loom):**

Rugs, pillows and bags.

**Bead Work:**

Pocket books, bags and belts.

Hooked rugs.

Crocheted rugs.

Knotted belts.

Painting.

Designing.

There are three major crafts being taught and six minor crafts.

When space is available it is planned to include bookbinding (simple and advanced), block printing, metal etching, jewelry, pottery, and chair caning among the major crafts taught.

#### **SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT**

Today the mental patient is viewed as an individual rather than a being apart from society. With this change in attitude toward the patient, his relationships outside the hospital are being considered and it is to the social worker that the accumulation and interpretation of such data has fallen. She secures a history of the patient's life and surroundings prior to commitment in order that the attending physician may realize how the patient has lived. When the patient is ready to leave the hospital, she prepares the family for his return and is ready to assist him in making the change from hospital routine to community life. It is she who endeavors to explain to the family the hospital's treatment for the patient and to guide them in securing preventative treatment for themselves.

On a small scale in cooperation with the State Board of Social Welfare, work leading to such service was initiated at the Florida State Hospital March 24, 1936. For each new admission a referral blank giving indentifying information is sent to the district from which the patient was committed. The State Board of Social Welfare worker there compiles a history on the patient which is sent to the hospital. These histories are of value in helping with determining diagnosis and treatment during the patient's hospitalization, but it is hoped that they will be of greater value in determining conditions for the patient's release. There have been some requests from the medical staff for home investigations before furloughing a patient.

Some patients are accompanied to the hospital by members of the family. These relatives are seen by one of the workers at the hospital to learn some facts about the patient and his present illness. An effort is being made to secure more accurate residence data by contacting the relatives and officers who bring patients. If a furloughed patient is returned by a relative, this person is seen to try to ascertain the conditions that necessitated the patient's return.

The following is a numerical summary of the volume of work done from March 24, 1936, to June 30, 1936:

Histories requested .....	231
Histories received .....	70
Histories taken at F.S.H. ....	16
Relatives interviewed .....	109
Officers interviewed .....	71
Outside agencies contacted .....	31
Interval histories on returned furlough patients .....	18

MARGARET Y. GRAHAM,  
*Psychiatric Social Worker.*

#### DENTAL DEPARTMENT

*To the Chief Physician*

SIR:

I submit herewith a report of the operation of the Dental Department for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1934, and ending June 30, 1936, with such comments and recommendations as seem pertinent.

There have been no physical changes in the Dental Infirmary building, nor major additions of equipment during this period.

The personnel changes have been as follows: Dr. L. A. McKinsey resigned on October 15, 1934, and Dr. R. P. Stubbins was engaged to fill his place. Dr. R. J. Love resigned May 1, 1935, his place being filled by Dr. F. L. Rowan. Dr. Rowan resigned May 1, 1936, Dr. G. E. Meade being engaged to fill this vacancy.

The scope of this Service remains as comprehensive as is possible with our present personnel. It extends to every committed patient of this institution a complete dental care, with the same variety of operations, replacements and restorations that are common to modern dental practice.

Moreover, this department maintains a full dental service at the Florida Industrial Schools for Boys at Marianna, a member of the Dental Staff visiting the School from one to two days each week as required. In this connection it may be said that in November, 1931, by direction of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, this department took over the work at the School as a temporary measure during the period of the depression. An adequate Dental Infirmary has been equipped, the service organized on an efficient basis, and the inmates of that institution brought to a high degree of dental health since that time, and it is now recommended that the Dental Department of the



Hospital be relieved of this obligation, as the emergency condition due to lack of funds has long since passed, and the need of our entire present personnel for the service in this Institution is pressing.

Attention was called in the report of the Dental Department for the biennial period ending June 30, 1934, to the problem of providing adequate dental care for the employees of this Institution. It was pointed out that these workers are for the most part on small salaries, and in the light of this fact, and from the point of view of their physical comfort and general efficiency, should have dental attention. It is therefore recommended in this report that there be added to the present Dental Staff one full-time Assistant Dentist to the end that a larger measure of dental attention can be furnished to employees, particularly those in the lower brackets of income.

There follows a tabulation of a detailed record of dental operations for this past biennium:

	July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935	July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936
Examinations .....	1,590	2,016
Extractions .....	4,353	4,414
Prophylactic Treatments .....	2,480	2,960
Palliative Treatments .....	1,068	1,368
Irrigations .....	1,119	1,898
Observations .....	2,111	3,101
Denture Preparations and Adjustments ....	1,802	1,784
Dentures Delivered .....	525	549
Crown and Bridge Preparations and Ad- justments .....	558	662
Crowns and Bridges Delivered .....	165	207
Repair Dentures .....	105	105
Repair Bridges .....	18	16
Fillings .....	3,265	3,602
Radiographs .....	350	492
Hospital and Ward Visits .....	650	716
Total Patients Seen (Sittings) .....	15,102	17,697
Total Operations .....	20,516	24,621
Completed Indicated Dental Treatment for	2,366	2,610

In addition to the above considerable surgery of the mouth and jaws has been accomplished, such as the treatment of fractures, removal of cysts, sequestra, etc.

The cooperation extended this department by the Superintendent, the Medical Staff, heads of departments and all other employees of the Institution is herewith acknowledged.

Respectfully,

A. F. DOUGLAS, D. D. S.,  
Chief Dentist.



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